



Michael I. Sovern, mediator in the police dispute, at his home.

NEW YORK AND POLICE IN TENTATIVE ACCORD OVER PAY AND HOURS

Back Salary of \$1,045 to Be Paid but Raise Would Be Put Off—Delegates to Vote Soon

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

New York City and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association tentatively accepted a compromise solution yesterday to their long labor dispute, giving the police \$1,045 in back pay and what their leaders regard as an improved work schedule.

In exchange, the P.B.A. deferred its claim to any raise for the current fiscal year, thereby achieving the city's major goal of holding down immediate costs.

The compromise requires the police to work the 10 extra days a year that they have been objecting to, but gives them longer weekends off than was originally proposed. It also allows the union to choose between the rehiring of 400 laid-off officers, with the postponement of certain fringe benefits and the instituting by the department of one-man patrol cars.

Finally, it provides that departmental hearings for the seven officers charged with misconduct during demonstrations in support of the union's bargaining position will be led by Joseph M. McLaughlin, dean of the Fordham Law School, instead of by the deputy commissioner for trials.

Delegates to Meet Next Week
The agreement is to be submitted toward the end of next week to the union's delegate assembly, which just three weeks ago rejected a proposed solution agreed upon by its leaders and the Beame administration. If the delegates do not reject this agreement, it would then go to the membership of 18,000 for final approval.

Douglas D. Weaving, president of the P.B.A., said the compromise agreement was "not an ideal contract, not a contract I would have written myself." But he said he had found a number of "good things" in it and urged that the delegates send it on to the rank and file.

"It's important to the members and their families," he said, "and they should have the right to accept it or reject it." Mayor Beame said in a news conference at City Hall that he thought the compromise should be ratified because "this is in the best interest of them as well as the city."

Asked what would happen if the police turned it down, he replied: "I don't think we ought to talk in those terms at this time." Police officers interviewed in two Manhattan precinct stations reacted with skepticism and many said they did not want to comment until they had full details.

Mr. Weaving said that given the city's dire financial situation, "our only other choice is to go before an impasse panel, and in my opinion an impasse panel would likely give us a worse deal than the one we have now."

The dispute came to public attention that manner.

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FORD AND CARTER, IN LAST DEBATE, PROMISE TO PUT STRESS ON ISSUES



Jimmy Carter and President Ford during their third and final Presidential debate last night in Williamsburg, Va.

CONCILIATORY IN TONE

But the Candidates Clash Near End—Both Concede Mistakes in Campaign

By R. W. APPLE JR.

President Ford and Jimmy Carter concluded their historic series of nationally televised debates last night by promising to stress issues rather than personalities in the final days of the campaign in the hope of reawakening widespread interest among disillusioned voters.

The tone of the third confrontation between the Presidential rivals, which took place on the campus of the College of

Text of debate, pages 10, 11, 12.

William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., was subdued and almost conciliatory, with the exception of a barb or two near the end. Both men were notably relaxed throughout the 90-minute debates.

Mr. Carter expressed regret at having granted an interview to Playboy magazine, in which he discussed just in earthy language, and conceded that he had not known exactly "how to deal with" the furor that was raised by the interview. In retrospect, he said, "I would not have given that interview."

Mr. Ford, for his part, said he had been "guilty" of what he called "rather graphic language" in the campaign.

The former Georgia Governor's toughest words in the debate came in an attack on the President's economic record—a record that Mr. Ford said "the American people understand and appreciate."

Chuckling, Mr. Carter replied that the President "ought to be ashamed of making that statement" in view of current high unemployment rates.

"Callous indifference"
Mr. Ford's management of the economy, Mr. Carter said, "shows a callous indifference to the families that have suffered so very much."

Apparently stung by the criticism, the President responded a few moments later by asserting, as he had in the opening debate, that Mr. Carter was "inconsistent" in many of the positions he takes and that he "tends to distort" the facts.

Ranging over a wide variety of issues—including the worthiness of their respective running mates, the situation in Yugoslavia, the state of the cities, government spending, and the recent remarks of Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—the two candidates boxed cautiously, like a pair of prizefighters fearful of suffering a knockout in a late round.

Both pitched their arguments squarely to the center of the ideological spectrum, although a series of questions on abortion and other social issues seemed to push Mr. Carter to the left. He opposed and the President supported, for example, a Constitutional amendment on school prayers.

Neither man appeared to have put the other on the defensive or to have clearly seized the initiative last night.

At the end, each had a few concluding words, with Mr. Ford sounding the theme of his campaign, "Peace with freedom." The American people under his Administration, he argued, are "healed, moving again, well on the road to prosperity, at peace." With his hands folded before him, he asked for votes for a full term of his own.

Mr. Carter viewed the state of the nation differently, arguing that the "American people are ready for a change" because of weak leadership.

"We've been drifting too long," he said. "We've been dormant too long. We've been discouraged too long."

On Asking Sacrifices
The first question was put to Mr. Ford, and it dealt with the sacrifices that he thought Americans would be asked to make in the next Administration.

Mr. Ford responded that some sacrifices would be necessary "to maintain an adequate military capability" while maintaining prosperity. But he said that they would not be so great as to prevent a "long overdue and totally justified tax decrease for the middle-income people."

Mr. Carter said that, if he were elected, "the sacrifices would be much less." He too promised help for middle-income Americans.

Mr. Carter was then asked why he thought the voters appeared so apathetic about the Presidential campaign this year and what responsibility he was prepared to accept for the "low level of the campaign for the nation's highest office."

The Democratic candidate said that he believed the major reason was "the deep discouragement of the American people about the performance of public officials." He spoke of inflation, government spending deficits, the "aftermath"

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

ISH LEADER QUILTS OVER I.R.A. MEASURES

Questioning of Emergency Bills Sets Off Constitutional Furor

Special to The New York Times

DUBLIN, Oct. 22—The President of Ireland resigned today, four days after Defense Minister called him a "underling disgrace" for questioning constitutionality of emergency legislation designed to stop the activities of the Republican Army guerrillas.

The President, 65-year-old Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh, a former chief justice and constitutional expert, said he was stepping down to protect the "dignity and independence" of his office. The Defense Minister, Patrick Donegan, sought to offer an apology, but the President refused to receive him.

Country's Fifth President
Members of Parliament, led by former Prime Minister, Jack Lynch, demanded that Mr. Donegan resign as Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave dismissed him because of the "gross insult" to the President. But Mr. Cosgrave refused, and a motion calling for Mr. Donegan's dismissal was beaten in Parliament yesterday by a vote of 63 to 58.

Mr. O Dálaigh was Ireland's fifth president, having been named in late 1974 what has been virtually a figurehead since Ireland became independent in 1922. As the first President to resign, he plunged the country into an unprecedented constitutional crisis.

An election of a successor must be held within two months unless there is single candidate on whom all parties agree. Mr. O. Dálaigh gained office in

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

U.S. Court Overturns Curb on Medicaid Abortions

By MAX H. SEIGEL

A Federal District judge held yesterday that a Federal curb on Medicaid reimbursement for most abortions was unconstitutional, thus barring its implementation in all 50 states.

The ruling by Judge John F. Dooling Jr. dealt with the Hyde Amendment to the \$56 billion social services bill that became law Sept. 30, when Congress overrode President Ford's veto. The amendment bans Medicaid reimbursement for all abortions except those carried out to save the life of the mother, or in cases of rape or incest.

Judge Dooling's decision came a day after the Federal District judge in Washington, John J. Sirica, refused to overturn the Federal ban.

Despite the Washington ruling, Judge Dooling said his decision would have

Constitutional Rights of Poor Found Violated

the effect of nullifying the Hyde Amendment in all 50 states.

Judge Sirica emphasized that he was not ruling on the constitutional merits of the law but that he had decided its opponents had failed to show that either Virginia or the District of Columbia would cease paying for abortions out of their funds under the terms of their laws.

Similar arguments were made by Federal lawyers before Judge Dooling in Brooklyn. They said that the Federal statute did not oppose abortions, and that New York law provided for state reimbursement.

This argument, Judge Dooling said in his 29-page opinion, "overlooked the essen-

tial nature of the Medicaid legislation."

"The state and Federal Governments," he declared, "are liable in a strict partnership to provide for medical assistance to the needy."

He said that "the needy are citizens no less of the United States than of the states of their residence." The Federal Government is a representative government "discharging through state agencies its responsibilities to provide from the public revenues for its own needy in the states of their residence," he added.

Turning to the Government's arguments that the state or private charities could find the funds to pay for the abortion services, Judge Dooling held that "an unconstitutional action is not made tolerable by the consideration that others may make good the harms inflicted by the

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

Crowds of Antileftists in Peking Hail the Downfall of Mao's Widow

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, Oct. 22—Hundreds of thousands of Chinese paraded through the streets for a second day today to denounce the "anti-party clique" of four senior leftists, following the announcement of the official press this morning that a group had been "shattered."

Although a steady rain fell, the enthusiastic and often raucous demonstrators arched through the streets chanting slogans against the four leftists. The archers were accompanied by official trucks and the sound of fireworks, mbals and drums.

INSIDE

King Approves Thai Regime
The King of Thailand approved a government dominated by the right-wing civilians and the military and a new Constitution. Page 3.

Italian-Americans Split
Interviews show usually Democratic Italian-Americans in Connecticut to be closely divided on the Presidential race, carrying state Democrats. Page 13.

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TROY BEGINS SERVING SENTENCE: Matthew J. Trovsky, convicted of a tax violation, arrives at Brooklyn Federal Building to surrender to U.S. marshals and begin serving 60-day term. His lawyer, Marvin Kornberg, at left. Page 14.

2 Flu Shots 4 Weeks Apart Found Safe for Those 3 to 18 Years Old

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK JR.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Data from a national study made public today indicate that persons between the ages of 3 and 18 can be immunized safely and effectively against swine flu by giving them two doses of vaccine spaced four weeks apart.

However, the administration of the vaccine to healthy persons in this age group will not begin at public health clinics until specific recommendations are made, probably within the next few weeks.

Earlier studies had raised doubts concerning the vaccination of persons in this category because single doses of one form of the vaccine gave too high a reaction

rate, while another form was not effective enough in producing immunity.

Because of these results, reported in June, further studies were done to see whether the problem could be solved by giving two doses four weeks apart. The first report of these studies was made today at the National Institutes of Health.

"I really think that we have taken a large step forward today," said Dr. John R. Seal, chairman of the meeting, at a news conference afterward. "It is very reassuring to us to know that we can immunize children satisfactorily."

Dr. Seal is deputy director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, one of the Institutes of the Na-

Continued on Page 60, Column 1

MCCARTHY RULED OFF BALLOT IN NEW YORK

Judge Finds Nominating Petitions 'Permeated With Irregularities'

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Oct. 22—In the first phase of a legal battle that may not be permanently decided until just before the Presidential election, a State Supreme Court justice today struck down the independent Presidential candidacy in New York State of former United States Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

The decision was a victory for the Democratic State Committee and other organization Democratic groups, which fear that in the struggle for the state's 41 electoral votes, any support for Mr. McCarthy would come at the expense of Jimmy Carter.

The judge, John H. Tennock of Albany, said Mr. McCarthy's nominating petitions "are permeated with irregularities." He ordered the State Board of Elections, which had approved Mr. McCarthy as the candidate of the Independence Party, to "delete" his name from the Nov. 2 ballot.

"Of course, we'll appeal," said John Carter Rice, an Albany lawyer who represents Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Rice said he hoped to argue the case Tuesday before the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Albany. Whatever the outcome in the appellate court, the case is certain to go to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, for a final determination.

"This will probably go down" to the "wife," Mr. Rice said, noting that he would "seek relief" in Federal court if the appeals in the state court system were unsuccessful.

To qualify in New York State as an independent Presidential candidate needs at least 20,000 signatures of registered voters on nominating petitions, with a minimum of 100 from 20 of the state's 39 Congressional districts.

Justice Tennock, in a decision that came after a 10-day trial, invalidated 11,728

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

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King of Thailand Gives Approval To New Rightist-Military Regime

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Oct. 22—King Phumiphol Aduldet approved today a 17-member civilian Government dominated by the right-wing and military and a new Constitution with no specific guarantees of civil or human rights.

The new Government contains several private citizens with no ministerial experience, and the first two women cabinet ministers in the nation's history.

It is heavily weighted with the military—two of the top members of the junta or Administrative Reform Committee that has ruled until now were named to the key positions of Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister and an air marshal will be Minister of Industry.

Admiral Sa-ngad Chaloryu, head of the 24-member junta, will be Defense Minister and Gen. Boonchai Bamroongphong, the former army commander in chief, and another senior member of the junta, will be Deputy Prime Minister.

Ex-Judge Heads Regime

The Government is headed by Thanin Kraivichien, a 49-year-old, former Supreme Court justice who was named Prime Minister by the junta soon after it seized power in a coup on Oct. 6.

The Government was sworn in by the King this afternoon and began functioning immediately. There was no indication, however, that the junta intended to hold all legislative power until it appointed a national assembly, probably next month, and after that would exercise only "advisory powers."

Nevertheless, the presence of Admiral Sa-ngad and General Boonchai in the new Cabinet and the selection of the ministers themselves from the most conservative elements in Thai politics and society, indicate little likelihood of friction between the Government and the junta behind it.

The new Government includes several members of the so-called Committee of

199, a right-wing group of business leaders formed after the 1973 student revolution that overthrew the last military government, that of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn. These include the new Minister of Communications, Khunying Lursakdi Sampatisiri, the woman who headed the White Bus Company before all the bus companies were taken over by the Government and placed under the Ministry of Communications.

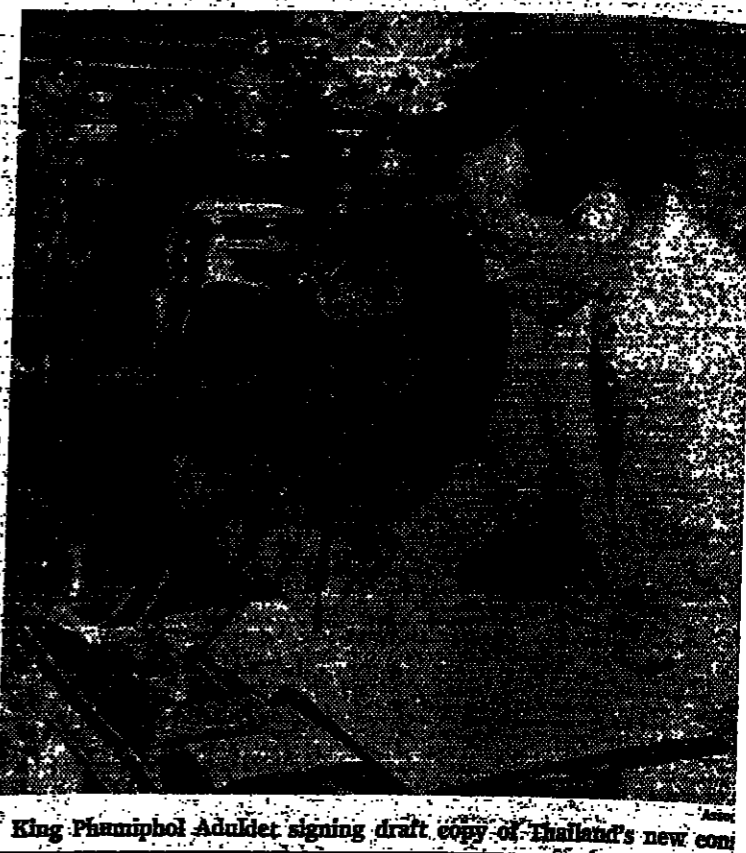
U.S. Envoy Is Foreign Minister

The new Foreign Minister will be Thailand's Ambassador to the United States, Uppachit Pajaryangkul, who is believed acceptable to the new military rulers following several civilian foreign ministers who many military officials felt were too conciliatory to the neighboring regimes in Indochina.

Considerable concern was expressed in some quarters tonight over the appointment of Samak Sunthornvej as the new Minister of the Interior with authority over the police, internal security and immigration as well as all local administrations. He has been accused of a penchant to satisfy personal grudges, particularly against members of the outspoken Thai press with whom he has clashed repeatedly in the past, and against leftist intellectuals and politicians whom he managed to alienate in his years as a legislator and deputy interior minister.

Some Western diplomats and liberal politicians said that Mr. Samak's appointment might intensify the already growing roundup of liberals and leftists.

Thailand's 10th Constitution since the absolute monarchy was abolished in the 1932 coup excluded the extensive bill of rights promulgated in the ninth constitution after the overthrow of the last military regime by students in October 1973. Instead, it speaks only of guarantees of "rights and freedoms in accordance with the law."



King Phumiphol Aduldet signing draft copy of Thailand's new constitution.

New Freedom for the Spaniards: 'Surreal Politics' and Anxieties

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times

Madrid, Oct. 21—Spaniards sometimes talk about their country as if it were some great, newly unchained and unpredictable beast, capable of terrible things. In the cafes and political salons of this charming, smoky, congested city, there is a

The Talk considerable amount of intellectual agonizing over the chances of the "two Madrid Spains"—one privileged, one poor, both given to violence—going at it again as the restraining fetters of the Franco state wither away.

This Hispanic Angst is magnified by a perception that there is no real center of power in the country anymore. After four decades of stern one-man rule, Spaniards seem to wonder if they can successfully govern themselves.

"We don't really have a democratic tradition in this country," muses Ricardo de la Cierva, a well-known historian. The 43-year-old Prime Minister, Adolfo Suárez, quotes Franklin Roosevelt: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

A leading Communist talks about the "surreal politics" of the opposition, wrestling with reality and ideological purity. Commentators wonder whether Spain will follow a Western European, Portuguese, Chilean, Mexican or Argentine "model."

"Fear? No, it's not that I'm afraid," says a woman who does ironing in the handsome houses of a Madrid suburb. Her daughter just married a policeman. "It's just that there's so much liberty these days."

The political Madrid gets the surface attention. Every few weeks a political party is formed. There may be 200 nationwide, but no one is sure who represents whom.

The city's kiosks are glutted with weekly magazines, most of them modeled on French or American ones, most of them vaguely left of center. A new afternoon daily, *Diario 16*, has joined the chase for a newspaper readership that has not grown much since the civil war.

As the economy sinks into its worse condition in decades, nonpolitical Madrid is more interested in making ends meet. "I don't know much about politics," observes a taxi driver, "but I know that the price of everything is going up. And I know that a few people have a lot, and a lot of people don't have much."

Normally has its own momentum. So do unchecked spending habits. Important sectors of the country exist on credit. The Bank of Spain keeps the catatonic stock market, at its lowest point since 1948, afloat.

On the elegant Carrera de San Jerónimo, a salesgirl points bemusedly

at a customer's economic weekly, which is predicting collapse: "Whatever it may say in there, we are still selling a lot of color television sets. To all kinds of people. It's the latest status symbol."

A West German set retails for \$2,500; a locally made one for \$1,300.

As loyalists prepare to celebrate the first anniversary of his death on Nov. 20, Francisco Franco is being disintegrated in a series of memoirs written by those who moved within his ambit. The hardest book to find in Madrid these days is "My Private Conversations With Franco," by Lieut. Gen. Francisco Franco Salgado-Araujo, a first cousin of the dictator, who also died last year.

The general's recollections and recorded conversations, which run from 1954 to 1971, paint an unflattering portrait of Franco's arid and banal court life and suggest strongly that a number of ministers, relatives and political courtiers were using their high positions to enrich themselves. The book is selling like hot cakes.

The private Franco emerges as an unimaginative, undemonstrative, ungenerous and shrewd personage, disdainful of his powerless enemies but obsessed by the notion that Freemasons and Communists were lurking everywhere.

Franco's Widow Fares Badly

The New York Times, declares the Caudillo in 1959, "is the bulwark of international masonry—hence its antipathy and constant attacks on the Spanish regime."

General Salgado-Araujo has few kind words for Franco's widow, Carmen Polo, who, he says, surrounded herself with obsequious toadies and wasted the state's revenues on lavish official dinners.

"What expenses the state would incur—and how much more independent the Caudillo would be—if his wife would stay home like all wives of presidents and heads of state," the general notes in his diary in 1955.

As he emerges in these memoirs, which have caused considerable chagrin in loyalist circles, Franco seems to have merely presided over Spain, giving great latitude to his ministers. General Salgado-Araujo chides the head of state for spending so much time fishing and hunting, neglecting matters of state.

"Each tuna costs the state thousands of pesetas," writes the general, noting the elaborate care taken to insure the Caudillo a successful catch.

As to political ideology, Franco seems to have had none. He may have been one key to his adaptability and longevity in power. "I, you know it well," he confides in 1965, "have never been a fascist."

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After the Riyadh Talks, Foes and Friends Exchange Roles

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 22—Lebanon and the Middle East scene this week were like a kaleidoscope that had been given a sudden jolt. Abruptly, all the shapes and colors have changed. It would be wrong to say that there has been a reversal of alliances. But clearly the Riyadh conference of Arab leaders has brought a new alignment of forces in the area.

Syria and Egypt, which had been at odds since the second Sinai agreement 14 months ago, are moving toward an accommodation. The Syrians and the Palestinians, whose regular armed forces fought a pitched battle a few days ago, are trying to rekindle their "natural alliance."

The conservative Christians of Lebanon are once more threatened with isolation, after six months of a close, though far from natural, alliance with the leftist and nationalist Arab government of President Hafez al-Assad. The threat to the militant Christians is made greater by the fact that they chose to announce an open cooperation with Israel in southern Lebanon at the precise moment when the Arab governments were proclaiming that they were closing ranks.

These occur quickly in the Middle East. Sometimes they last; other times they don't.

Former Enemies Dance Together
Last night, Syrian and Palestinian soldiers were dancing the dabke, an Arab dance to the roll of drums, between their front lines in Bhamdun, the Lebanese town that was all but destroyed a week ago by Syrian artillery guns that were shelling Palestinian positions.

When Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, drove from Damascus to Beirut through Syrian lines after a visit to President Assad, he was surrounded at several checkpoints by scores of Syrian soldiers and officers who pulled him from his car and hugged and kissed him.

A Lebanese Moslem said this morning jubilantly: "I've always told you that in the end the Syrians will be with us." He had forgotten that for six months he was always saying the precise opposite.

These human reactions reflect the circumstance that the average Syrians and Palestinians felt their war was an "aberration" and that the end of this war, whether final or temporary, has come as an enormous emotional relief to them.

The origins of this sudden change lie outside Lebanon, in the Middle East and in world politics.

The Riyadh meeting of the leaders of Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization marked a milestone for the Middle East.

The American election will soon be over. With or without a Geneva conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union again a few days ago, the search for a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict will start again.

President Assad has to clear the decks for this new phase in Mideast diplomacy and, perhaps, Mideast brinkmanship. He had to try to get out of the Lebanese "bog." The enormous pressures that were brought to bear on him by Saudi Arabia made him decide to try to get out of that bog by political means, with the help

of other Arabs, rather than to go on with a "military solution" in Lebanon, which the Palestinian guerrillas made more expensive by the day.

This, in short, is the meaning of the Riyadh meeting, it is felt here.

The Arabs, it is thought, are trying to revive the alignment they had at the time of the 1973 war against Israel.

At a follow-up summit meeting in Cairo next Monday, Syria is expected to make an all-out effort to bring King Hussein of Jordan back into the Arab fold. Efforts to arrange an accommodation between Egypt and Libya also are under way.

But the key is Egyptian-Syrian relations. The quarrel between them has been tactical, not fundamental. They fell out over the Sinai agreement in September 1975 because Syria felt betrayed, left alone and perhaps threatened. But President Assad, like President Sadat, favors negotiation on a settlement with Israel.

Once such negotiations get started again, Mr. Assad will need the cooperation of Egypt, which remains the largest

most popular and, finally, most influential Arab state.

By aligning himself with the conservative governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt, Mr. Assad also gets a measure of protection against Iraq, with which his quarrel, unlike his dispute with Egypt, is one of life or death for the Damascus leadership.

The Syrians have achieved some but not all of their objectives in Lebanon. They cut the Palestinian movement down to size and made its leadership pliant to Syrian wishes. But they did not achieve complete control over the Palestinians.

They saved the Lebanese right-wing Christians from military defeat at the hands of the Palestinians and the Moslem left in March, when the latter had the upper hand. To that extent, it may be said that the Syrians have maintained the territorial integrity of Lebanon, which they proclaimed as one of their objectives.

The Riyadh conference statement said nothing, moreover, about a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. The Syrians remain by far the most powerful force here, militarily and politically.

The Syrian objective, it is believed, is to get the Palestinians into the negotiating process for a Middle East settlement. Syria is supported in this by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and the other conservative Arabs.

The Palestinian leadership around Mr. Arafat may put up less resistance to these efforts than had been expected in the past. Mr. Arafat is not opposed to negotiations as such. In 1974, he told the P.L.O.'s equivalent of a parliament that he would go to Geneva if he was invited, and was empowered to do so.

The invitation never came, and he was never put to the test. Israel and the United States opposed it.

It is believed here that Mr. Assad hopes to get around this obstacle by bringing King Hussein back into the picture. Having cut down the military and political strength of the Palestinians, Syria may hope that a formula can be found for the participation of both the P.L.O. and Jordan in a single delegation that might embrace all the Arab delegations or just the Jordanians, Palestinians and Syrians. This, however, remains in the realm of speculation.

Rescue of Palestinians
As for the Palestinians, they have survived once more. They were rescued by the Riyadh meeting from a desperate military situation. Some of them now concede that they made a grave mistake last spring when they moved their forces into the mountains east of Beirut and thought, at least for a while, that together with the Lebanese Moslem left they would inflict a military defeat on the Lebanese right-wing Christians.

Their move provoked the military intervention of the Syrians, who could not permit the Lebanese Christians to be defeated in a bloody war.

Ironically, the Syrians forgot their own lesson six months later. It was the Syrian attempt last week to inflict a total defeat on the Palestinians that stirred the conservative Arab leadership into action to save Mr. Arafat by ordering an 11-hour cease-fire and summoning President Assad to Riyadh.

The Palestinian movement, spared from destruction, is like a truncated tree that still has its sap. Next year new branches will grow.

Lebanese Continue Battle in South

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 22—Military action continued in southern Lebanon today near the Israeli border while the cease-fire that was proclaimed yesterday morning appeared to be effective for the most part in Beirut and the rest of the country.

Among the reported violations was a volley of artillery shells that crashed into the residential area of west Beirut.

The radio of the Phalangists, the principal Lebanese right-wing Christian political and militia force, announced that an "army" of Christian soldiers had been formed in southern Lebanon with the objective of driving the Palestinians from the area.

"We shall not lay down our weapons until we clear the south of the Palestinian mercenaries and their allies and in order to attain this goal we are ready to cooperate with the devil himself," the radio quoted an officer of the southern force as having said.

The Christian forces in the south are equipped with armored vehicles and other equipment bearing Hebrew markings. The guns were provided by the Israelis, according to Christian officers.

Conflicting Reports on Fighting
The command of Palestinian and Lebanese leftist-Moslem forces today announced, apparently in reply to the creation of the southern Christian "army" that it would continue military operations in the south because these were operations "against the Israelis" and thus were not covered by the cease-fire.

There were conflicting reports on the fighting in the south.

The Palestinian command reported that fighting for the army barracks at Merj Uyun, an important military position, continued today. The right-wing Christians earlier reported that both the barracks and the town of Merj Uyun, one of the biggest in the border area, were solidly in Christian hands.

Bin Jbil, like Merj Uyun a regional administrative center, was reported under shelling today. Yesterday, 14 civilians were killed and many more were wounded in an outdoor market in the town.



Medics help Lebanese militiaman wounded in recent fighting to infirmary run by Israeli authorities along the border.

Arabs Arrest 74 in the West Bank

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL
Special to The New York Times

Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Oct. 22—Israeli military spokesmen said today that 74 had been charged with desecrating religious artifacts during a shrine here that is sacred to Muslims and Jews.

The Moslem Koran and Jewish scriptures were vandalized earlier in the Tomb of the Patriarchs, on the time of Herod that members of both faiths

not been determined who was responsible for the vandalism—Jews or Moslems. The desecration resulted in the shooting of youths in the nearby village of Qaryat Arba, allegedly by a Jewish civilian, the Israeli military to impose law in this Moslem Arab town of 60,000 people.

A spokesman said that police disclosed number of Jews, members of a fundamentalist religious group, had the Israeli district attorney's office in a new and controversial building in Hebron called the Gush Emonim, had the Israeli district attorney's office in a new and controversial building in Hebron called the Gush Emonim, had the Israeli district attorney's office in a new and controversial building in Hebron called the Gush Emonim.

The long curfew in Hebron was lifted gradually in the last week. It was abolished two days ago and outsiders were again permitted to enter the town.

Protest in Rome Halts Trains

ROME, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—About 1,000 civil servants blocked lines at Rome's central station today to protest plans to abolish their rights to cheap fares on Italy's state-owned railway system. Rail officials said no trains were able to leave or enter the station.

Protest in Rome Halts Trains

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Hundreds of Thousands in Peking March to Mark Purge of Leftists

Continued from Page 1

the stronghold of the leftists, said that three top officials of the city administration aligned with the leftists were to be taken before a mass rally tomorrow.

The three officials being sent to Shanghai, according to a poster seen by foreigners there, were Ni Chih-fu, a former worker from Shanghai who is an alternate member of the Politburo and not known to be closely associated with the leftists, Su Chen-hua, the first political commissar of the navy and also an alternate member of the Politburo, and Peng Chung, the first secretary of neighboring Kiangsu Province.

Trade Fair Session Canceled
In Canton, foreign businessmen reported that the Saturday session of the Canton trade fair had been canceled, an unusual action. No explanation was given, but it appeared that the cancellation was to allow residents to either take part in a mammoth demonstration, like that in Peking, or to attend political study

sessions where the changes would be explained.

China's new authorities also appeared to be reviving a wide variety of charges against the four leftists, some of them, like those made by the leftists against the old party administrators during the Cultural Revolution, date back many years and are highly personal.

One new wall poster in Shanghai, for example, charged that Miss Chiang had been a "prostitute" in her earlier days. In the early 1930's Miss Chiang was a minor movie actress in Shanghai and reportedly had a number of love affairs. Many party members have long resented her because she was said to have attracted Mao by sitting in the front row of one of his lectures in the cave headquarters in Yenan and applauding ostentatiously. She later moved in with Mao, though he was married.

Old Writing Criticized
The Chinese press agency today carried the text of an article that appeared yesterday in the party paper, Jenmin Jih Pao, obliquely criticizing another of the leftists, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, Chang Chun-chiao, for an article written 40 years ago. The writer was described by the press agency only as a former journalist from Shanghai who used the pseudonym Ti Ke. Analysts here said that had been a pseudonym of Mr. Chang.

The press agency charged that the writer was an "out-and-out old capitulationist" who had surrendered to the Chinese Nationalists. He had, however, the report added, "succeeded in convincing himself from the 1930's up to now, even palming himself off as a 'left winger,' climbing to a high position and wagging his tongue to deceive the public and build a reputation for himself."

Although some of these charges appeared relatively minor, the accusations leveled against the leftists this morning in a press report on the demonstrations in Peking were extremely serious. Analysts noted in particular a charge that "they formed a gang of four to carry out factional activities to split the party and to usurp the top party and state leadership."

Analysts are still somewhat surprised by the speed with which the leftists had fallen, only six weeks after Mao's death. The explanation seemed to be that without his presence, they were far weaker than realized inside the party, and that they were also far more unpopular with the public than either they or analysts here were aware.

U.N. APPROVES EXTENSION OF A SINAI PEACE FORCE

Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22—The Security Council today approved a one-year extension of the United Nations peacekeeping force separating Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Sinai Peninsula.

Thirteen members of the Council voted for renewing the mandate of the 4,174-member force. The two other members did not participate, China because it considers the way in which the Council has handled the Arab-Israeli question to be unsatisfactory.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in his latest report, said the Sinai area has been quiet under the surveillance of the seven-nation buffer force and that there had been no significant violations of the cease-fire.

The peace force has been separating Egyptian-Israeli troops since the Sinai disengagement agreement of January 1974. A second Sinai agreement in 1975 increased fourfold the area of the buffer zone in which the force is deployed.

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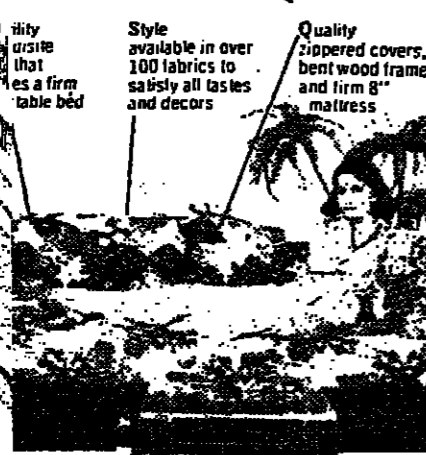
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World News Briefs

4,000 American Jews Meeting in Israel

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22—More than half of an expected total of 4,000 United Jewish Appeal fundraisers and community leaders arrived in Israel today from the United States for a nine-day demonstration of "the unwavering support of American Jewry for Israel," an official of the appeal said.
The event—the group's first annual conference to be held in Israel—will bring together Jews from 130 American communities. It grew out of an appeal from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last December for a demonstration of international Jewish solidarity in the wake of the adoption of a United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

African Viral Disease Reported on Wane

GENEVA, Oct. 22—The viral hemorrhagic fever epidemics that erupted this summer in the southern Sudan and the bordering area of northern Zaire are waning, a World Health Organization spokesman said today.
Laboratories in Britain, the United States and Belgium have identified the virus that caused the disease as a variant of the Marburg virus, first discovered in 1967 when technicians examining green monkeys in Marburg, West Germany, were stricken with fever and hemorrhaging.
The Sudan, where 59 deaths resulted from 137 reported incidents of the fever, has reported that no new cases have developed there since Oct. 9, the W.H.O. spokesman said. Zaire has not reported the number of cases recorded there, but deaths were said to total 260 up to Oct. 14.

Curfew Fails to Curb Protesters in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Demonstrators in Riobamba disregarded a 12-hour curfew early today to attack army patrols trying to impose martial law after anti government riots, according to local radio broadcasts.
The reports monitored here said a general strike declared yesterday was continuing. Trenches and barricades across the streets were hindering the movement of security forces. No vehicles were getting in or out of the city.
Clashes yesterday between troops and rioters were sparked by demonstrations demanding greater regional autonomy for

the impoverished Chimborazo Province, of which Riobamba is the capital. The city is 100 miles south of Quito. At least one demonstrator was killed yesterday and scores were injured as troops battled their way across barricades to occupy the city.

Another Top Communist Arrested in Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Government has arrested the second leading Communist leader in a week, Communist officials reported today. They identified him as Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, general secretary of the Catalan party.
Mr. Lopez Raimundo, 62 years old, was picked up last night in Barcelona and was being held on unspecified charges, the party officials said.
The police in Madrid earlier this week arrested Luis Lobato, a member of the party's executive committee, and accused him of having taken part in an illegal meeting demanding amnesty for political prisoners. Mr. Lobato was freed on bond yesterday on charges of public disorder.

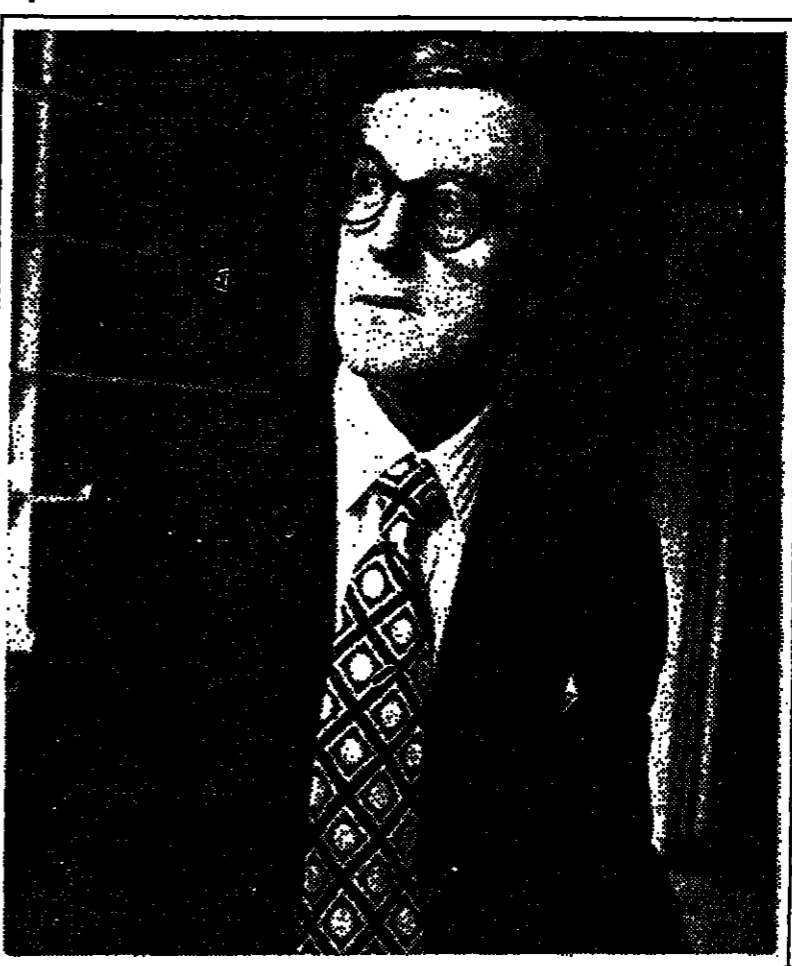
Chemical Blaze Sets Off Italian Pollution Scare

CROTONE, Italy, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Thousands of workers and schoolchildren were ordered home after a blaze at a fertilizer depot threatened this southern town with Italy's third chemical pollution disaster in four months.
The fire sent up a yellowish cloud of poisonous chemicals, thought to include phosphorous compounds, but early today officials said the vapor had drifted off. There was no longer any cause for alarm, they said.
The blaze began shortly before dawn at a depot of the Montedison Chemical combine.

North Korean Diplomats Leave Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Sweden announced today that five North Korean diplomats, including Ambassador Kil Yae Gyon, had left the country to avoid expulsion for drug smuggling and black-market dealings.
Foreign Minister Karin Soeder said the North Koreans had sold large amounts of alcohol and tobacco on the black market and transported narcotics through Swedish territory. The Swedish Foreign Ministry said the North Koreans left in the face of warnings they would be ordered out because of "suspicions of illegal activity."

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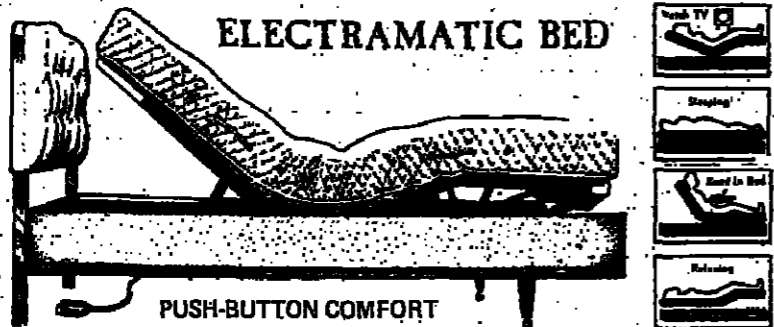
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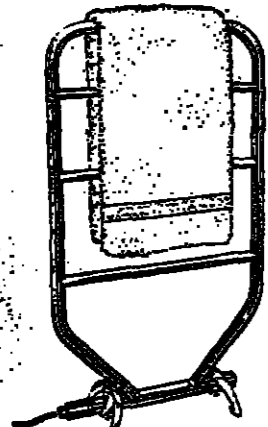


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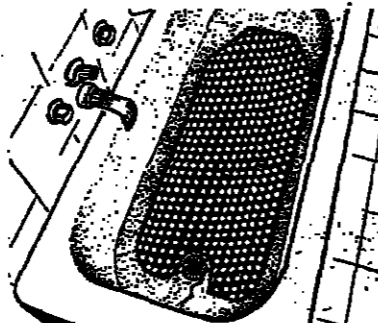


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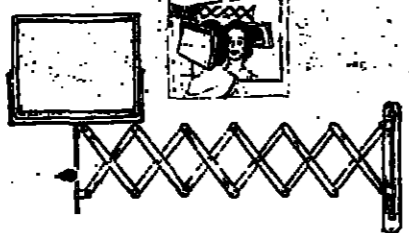


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Tradition a Big Barrier in Kenya's Marriage-Reform Drive

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 22—Few political issues since Kenya's independence have stirred the popular and academic debate that now surrounds a pending marriage bill, which among other things, would give wives a veto over a husband's polygamous plans, permit wives to share control of family property and send adulterers to jail for six months.

The bill—one of many recent attempts by African countries to reform and synthesize the tortuous web of customs and laws governing family life—cuts deeply into the major question confronting all development planning: how can profound cultural patterns that have for centuries defined all human relations be adapted to accommodate the recent and equally profound changes brought by industrialization, urbanization, increased social mobility and newly unleashed individualistic aspirations.

African tribal society is by no means monolithic. There are more cultural, linguistic and even physiological differences among black Africans than there are among white Europeans. But one common element of African cultures that is fairly universal is the extended family system, which through an intricate blend of rights and responsibilities assured the continuance of the family and security for its members. Sex roles were clearly defined. The system tended to be polygamous and was adapted to rural and agricultural settings where people lived in relative isolation.

Roads, Ideas and Mobility. Recent decades have brought roads into these areas, along with television, radio and radio and polio vaccines and longer life expectancies. They have also brought physical and social mobility and that in turn has brought divorce, beating parlors and enormous pressures on the family.

All African governments have sought some ways to deal with these pressures. Some, notably those countries committed to rigidly socialist systems such as the Republic of the Congo, Guinea and Somalia, have gone so far as to outlaw polygamy by measures that, according to visitors from the countries, have been accepted with the same defiance that welcomed the prohibition of alcohol in the United States.

The Kenya bill is less drastic. The legislation, which was drawn up by a special presidential commission that has been studying the controversial subject for the last four years, follows the pattern of similar laws passed within the decade in Tanzania, Ghana and Uganda. Like those laws the Kenya bill seeks to coordinate into a single uniform law many disparate traditions, tribal customs, Islamic and Hindu law as well as family law transplanted from England. It attempts to modify and intertwine these elements rather than legally nullify the facts of life and culture.

Position of Women Enhanced. The result is a document that greatly enhances the position of women. Arranged marriages against the will of the bride are forbidden. Payments of dowries and bride prices are not to be considered mandatory in traditional marriages. Divorce will be made more difficult. If the law is passed a man married under Islamic law will no longer be able to unilateral-



"He's sulking, because he's going to lose privileges he didn't know he had."

A cartoon comment on the new marriage bill in the Kenyan magazine Joe.

ly shed his wife by invoking three times, when advising clients," he said. "The second group will be happy because its values have been embodied in the bill. The majority of the people are likely to find the new values both too new and unacceptable."

On the other side of the argument are people such as Shadrack Guto, a sociologist whose long report, "The Status of Women in Kenya: A Study in Patriarchy, Inequality and Underdevelopment," amply supports its title with copious data.

Women, he shows, are often paid less than men for the same work. Widows and children often lose their family homes to creditors on the death of their husbands and women found guilty of attempting to obtain an abortion sometimes go to prison for seven years.

Mr. Guto censures with Mr. Kuria on his point about the disruptive role of capitalism in African traditional life, but he suggests that legal remedies are not to redress the excesses. He notes, for example, that the concept of illegitimacy was unknown in traditional life. "Historically," he says, "the concept of illegitimacy developed out of Western Christian civilization. It was a means of limiting the number of persons who could claim proprietary rights to private property within an African context where property was communally distributed, he said, no such need developed."

World Force Factor to Pay. But as Western ideas spread, as urbanization took hold and clan relationships suffered, illegitimate children were born and abandoned. One provision of the marriage bill would force fathers of such children to pay for a share of their maintenance and education. Mr. Guto argues that such provisions are regressive and that the bill generally responds to the needs of wealth and of an emerging middle class.

That seems to be the nub of the argument not only here but all over Africa. Both Mr. Guto and Mr. Kuria acknowledge the beauty and harmony of the traditional family life described by Praveen Jomo Kenyatta, a trained sociologist in a book written in 1933, "Facing Mount Kenya." Mr. Kuria insists that the bill will throw the weight of the Government behind a disruption of that system.

Mr. Guto, however, feels that no matter how beautiful, one can't get over the old family structure, the truth is that it has already been disrupted, not by laws but by the marketplace. He and other backers of the bill would argue that new cultural patterns are set by class, and that through the state there may be small influence.

The ads in magazines and television habitually show young happy monogamous couples. This new culture may not yet have reached completely into the countryside, but proponents of the bill argue that, in any case, it is as irresistible as the spread of shoes and bicycles. And the marriage bill, they say, recognizes this inevitability and paves the way for it.

A Bitter Condemnation. "If the bill passes," said Kamau Kuria, a lecturer in family law at the University of Nairobi, "marriage will cease to be amongst Africans the communal affair it is and become an affair of a man and a woman. This is not said in approval but in bitter condemnation of the bill."

He believes that the Western concept of marriage he feels is the dominant idea within the bill derives from capitalism and free enterprise and Western ideas of individualism and alleged superiority of private ownership over communal ownership. For most Kenyan property means land and cattle, and these are held communally under trust for the clan, he notes.

The impact of the bill, said Mr. Kuria, is to deny the cultural legacy of African traditions. Instead, he wrote in a recent article, the bill "will please lawyers and those few people who find themselves to have fully accepted the Western type of economy and culture."

The lawyers will be pleased because

Windhoek Panel Agrees on Charter

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Black and white delegates agreed here today to draw up a draft constitution for an interim government in South-West Africa within the next few months.

A statement by the multiracial constitutional committee said all 11 ethnic groups unanimously accepted a motion proposing the creation of an interim government. The plan was put forward by the leader of the white delegation, A. H. du Plessis.

Creation of an interim government and a draft constitution still are subject to approval by a plenary session of the conference next month, but this is regarded as a formality.

Mr. du Plessis said he expected that legislation granting South-West Africa an interim government would be passed during the next session of the South African Parliament. The interim government would be functioning by the second half of next year. The conference had previously set a target date of Dec. 31, 1978, for full independence.

South-West Africa, called Namibia by the United Nations, is ruled by South Africa, in defiance of United Nations reso-

lutions. The conference is not recognized by the United Nations and has been boycotted from the outset by the South-West African People's Organization, the influential nationalist group.

The committee statement said that, with conference approval, it would be possible to draw up a draft constitution for an interim government. Negotiations with South Africa on the legal basis for an interim government would then be completed, and necessary legislation would be passed during the next parliamentary session. After this, it would be possible to set up an interim government that would negotiate with South Africa on a transfer of power.

Firestone Tires Cleared by U.S.

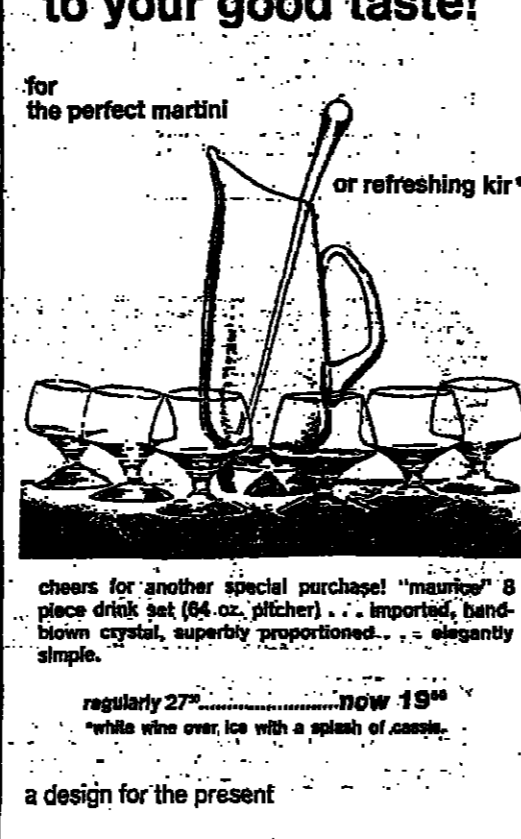
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said today it had withdrawn a suit seeking to force the Firestone Tire Company to recall 250,000 steel-belted tires sold between September 1973 and mid-1974. The agency said it had acted after evidence of conflicting test interpretations came to its attention. Previously the agency had said the tires failed to meet endurance standards.

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The best days of the week begin Friday morning in **Weekend in The New York Times**

Handwritten text: JPL 100 1520

ormal Talks About Rhodesia Are Started in Geneva

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times
VA, Oct. 22—Informal discussions
reaching an accord that would
a biracial transitional govern-
Rhodesia began here today with
inate meeting between Prime
an D. Smith of Rhodesia and
hard, Britain's chief representa-
the United Nations, who will pre-
conference on the subject that
re Thursday.

his position forcefully. "He was strong
and forthright and he expressed himself
very clearly," Mr. Richard said.
Mr. Richard said he hoped to meet with
the Rhodesian again tomorrow, before
taking up contacts with the four national-
ist leaders, each with a separate delega-
tion, who are en route here. The task
of the conference chairman is to find
some flexibility in the seemingly irrescon-
cilable positions that Mr. Smith and the
nationalists have taken on the arrange-
ments for the interim government, which
would lead within two years to black
majority rule.

draw his commitment to majority rule
within two years, something he refused
to concede in numerous earlier negotia-
tions during the 11 years since Rhodesia
declared its independence from Britain
over the racial issue, he answered: "Well,
that's part of the agreement. If you break
the agreement, then everything is
broken."
The transfer of power from Rhodesia's
270,000 whites to its 6.2 million blacks,
and the establishment of an interim gov-
ernment to supervise the transition, are
the only points in the Smith package that
have been accepted by the blacks. To-
gether with the five "front-line" black
African presidents who back them, the
nationalists have rejected proposals that
would give whites strong if not supreme
powers in the interim period.

RHODESIA BLACKS DEFIANT
IN BUILDING SHANTYTOWN

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 22 (Reuters)
—The police erected roadblocks today to
try to stop more blacks joining some
18,000 squatters in a new black shanty-
town that has sprung up near Salisbury
in defiance of the law.
The Government said earlier today that
it intended eventually to remove the
squatter colony, which is on white-owned
land barred to blacks, about 10 miles
south of the capital.
A statement said there was a danger
of cholera among the close-packed
shanties, made of sticks and dried mud,
that have appeared in the last few weeks.
People found their way around the
roadblocks today and more huts were
being built.
The authorities are struggling to build
new homes and find better temporary ac-
commodation for the squatters before ac-
tion is taken to move them, but there
are 14,000 blacks on the waiting list for
houses in Salisbury.
The Government announced today that
a new site, with piped water, would be
provided by the city council. The water
in the shantytown was unfit for drinking
or bathing, it said.

Soweto Youths Storm Liquor Stores

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—
Black students in Soweto today attacked
liquor stores and illicit drinking dens, or-
dering patrons out and smashing bottles,
according to unofficial reports here to-
night.
The reported attacks followed a warn-
ing by students yesterday that all she-
beens, or unlicensed bars, should close
as a mark of respect for blacks who have
died or been arrested in recent protests.
The South African Press Association
reported that students had been seen
stopping people carrying bottles from liq-
uor stores and smashing the bottles.
Others entered shebeens and ordered
drinkers out before destroying stocks of
liquor.
The action followed similar incidents
last week in Cape Town where black
youths attacked 100 of the bars.
The students have been telling shebeen
owners of the call from the Soweto Stu-
dents Representative Council that they
should close tonight and make the rest
of the year "a period of mourning."
The police say the council organized
the first demonstration against South
African racial policies last June 16. Since
then 375 blacks have died in the protests,
according to unofficial counts.
Shebeens flourish in African townships
and are of as wide a variety as conven-
tional bars. One in Soweto has chandel-
liers imported from Venice and its clients
order their drinks on an internal tele-
phone system. Others are simply slum
houses.

Meanwhile, the police arrested all the
teachers and students at a Soweto high
school, local reporters said. They said the
police, who arrived in 20 vehicles, sur-
rounded Morris Isaacson High School this
morning and then took the students and
teachers to police headquarters in Soweto
in four big vans.
The reported arrests followed a series
of gasoline bomb attacks on the homes
of black policemen in the township this
week.
4 PROTESTING SOVIET JEWS
ARE REPORTEDLY ARRESTED
MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (AP)—Four Jews
have been arrested after taking part in
a series of sit-ins this week at the Soviet
Parliament's reception room, Jewish
sources said today.
Despite last night's arrests, eight other
Jews taking part in the sit-ins resumed
their protest today over the Government's
refusal to give them emigration visas.
Jewish sources said that the protesting
Jews and about a dozen supporters were
loaded into buses last night and driven
to the edge of the city, where all but
four were released.
Those reported arrested were Arkady
Polishuk, 46 years old, a spokesman for
the group; Viktor Elistratov, 37, Boris
Chernobitsky, 32, and Mikhail Kremen, 39.
The last three were said to be radio engi-
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76 PAY RISES FOUND BELOW LAST YEAR'S

Labor Department Says Major Union Pacts Haven't Increased the Rate of Inflation

By EDWARD COWAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Labor Department reported today that wage increases negotiated in major collective bargaining agreements in the first nine months of 1976 were smaller than in 1975.

The report supported the view of Administration monitors that wages, although continuing to outstrip productivity and to push up business costs, have not caused any acceleration in inflation this year.

The department, reporting on 624 collective bargaining settlements covering 2.7 million workers, listed the following key results:

Wage increases for the first year of new contracts averaged 8.9 percent, as against 10.2 percent for contracts signed in 1975.

The average increase scheduled for the life of the 1976 contracts was 7 percent as against 7.8 percent last year.

Contracts had an average duration of 31.3 months, as against 28.9 months for the expiring contracts. Generally, the willingness of unions to write longer contracts is regarded as a sign that union negotiators believe inflation is easing.

In addition, a growing number of contracts had cost-of-living escalator clauses in them, clauses that are likely to increase raises above the negotiated improvements. The report said escalator clauses, which call for automatic raises if the Consumer Price Index shows increases of a specified amount, had been written into 41 settlements covering 233,000 workers, chiefly in rubber and apparel, and had been dropped from five contracts covering 77,000 workers.

As a result, escalator clauses now cover approximately 60 percent of the 10 million workers in major bargaining units, the department said. The new contracts with escalator protection provided for smaller specified pay increases—6.7 percent—than contracts without such clauses, 7.3 percent. The comparable 1975 figures were higher, 7.1 and 8.3 percent.

The figures on collective bargaining are regarded as especially significant because they are believed to show that this year's settlements would not by themselves cause inflation to accelerate next year.

Looking back at a heavy 1975 collective-bargaining schedule that included bargaining in the trucking, rubber, electrical equipment, construction and automobile industries—with, in the last case, Ford signed and General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors still open—a deputy assistant director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, Jack Meyer, called the results "fairly neutral."

An economist for a major New York bank shared that assessment and added, "In 1971, businessmen were scared wages



TRAGEDY'S AFTERMATH: Mrs. Richard Songy is comforted by friend during funeral in Destrehan, La., for her husband who was killed in collision between tanker and ferry Wednesday. Estimate of deaths has reached 75.

Guards Prepared to 'Shoot to Kill' Are Increased at 14 Nuclear Sites

Armored personnel carriers and guards equipped with the Army's latest rapid-fire rifles are being added to the security forces at 14 Federal nuclear sites.

Guards at the Nevada Test Site are now under orders to "shoot to kill" in situations involving theft or sabotage of nuclear weapons at the atomic-bomb testing facility, a spokesman there said yesterday.

The moves are part of a little publicized 10 percent build-up of security forces that started three years ago at nuclear research centers, test sites and production facilities, according to officials of the Energy Research and Development Administration in Washington.

Dave Miller, a spokesman for the agency in Las Vegas, Nev., said the upgrading was begun after a General Accounting Office study had recommended it because of increasing terrorist activity.

Rapid-Fire Rifles Added
Guards normally carry .38-caliber revolvers with rifles as standby weapons, said Earle Hightower, the Federal agency's assistant director for policy and planning. The current upgrading will give them the Army's M-16 rapid-fire rifle, he said.

Twenty-seven Army surplus V-100 armored personnel carriers have been purchased to strengthen defenses at the nuclear installations, Mr. Hightower said. Army M-50 30-caliber machine guns are mounted on them, he noted.

The "shoot to kill" order is contained in a manual issued by the Energy Research and Development Administration in December 1974, Mr. Miller said.

The manual deals in part with preventing loss of nuclear weapons or explosives through theft or sabotage. Mr. Miller said it stated: "Guards are expected to discharge their firearms with the intent of

Around the Nation

2 Held in New England in Terrorist Bombings

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Oct. 22 (AP)—Edward Gullion, one of two men sought in connection with a series of terrorist bombings, was arrested here today less than one day after the apprehension of his partner on the F.B.I.'s 40 most wanted list.

Mr. Gullion was arrested as he tried to collect a paycheck that belonged to Richard J. Picariello, the other fugitive who was picked up last night in nearby Fall River, Mass., the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

The authorities say the men are part of a four-member terrorist group called the Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces.

Both men have been indicted for the bombings July 2 of a National Guard truck in Boston, a plane at Logan International Airport and the Essex County Courthouse in Newburyport, Mass.

Mr. Gullion, 28 years old, of Boston, has also been indicted for the bombing of the post office in Seabrook, N.H., the attempted bombing of the A & P supermarket headquarters in Boston and the attempted kidnaping of the president of the Polaroid Corporation.

At their arraignments, Mr. Picariello was ordered held on \$1 million bail and Mr. Gullion on \$500,000.

Two alleged accomplices from the terrorist group were arrested earlier.

Playing Children Unhurt As Plane Collision Kills 2

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP)—Two small airplanes collided over a heavily wooded area of children yesterday. Two pilots were killed but nobody on the ground was hurt, though some debris fell among the horrified children. Debris also fell near a stationhouse full of policemen.

Donald Stricklin, Los Angeles County coroner's investigator, identified the victims as Erich Baldwin, 27, and the Rev. Ronald Beck and Donald R. Beld, 44, of Westlake Village.

The collision involved a twin-engine, six-passenger North American Rockwell Aero Commander owned by Hughes Aircraft and a smaller, single-engine Beechcraft Defonair.

The police reported initially that three men, including a student pilot and his instructor, had been killed but later investigation did not substantiate that, Mr. Stricklin said. Only one person was in each plane, the authorities said.

Rosselli Slaying Linked To Gambling, Not C.I.A.

MIAMI, Oct. 22 (AP)—A three-month investigation into the slaying of John Rosselli, an underworld figure, indicates he may have been killed because of his gambling interests rather than his assistance to the Central Intelligence Agency, officials say.

A Miami investigative team, headed by Lieut. Gary Minium, has been investigating since Mr. Rosselli's body was found Aug. 7 stuffed in a barrel dumped in Dumfries Bay near here.

The 70-year-old Mr. Rosselli had helped the C.I.A. set up assassination attempts against Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba during the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. Some officials thought he may have been killed because of the connection.

"We are focusing our direction now on the organized crime activity," Lieutenant Minium said.

He said his team had narrowed the investigation down to two business interests and possibly one personal matter. However, he said he would not expand on any possible leads because his investigators were still dealing with underworld informants.

Illness in Plant Linked To Ventilation Ducts

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 22—Exposure to high levels of chemical solvents, coupled with a faulty ventilation system, may have caused the illness that recently struck workers at an electronics plant in Kittanning, Pa., industrial hygienists with the Federal Government and the United Steelworkers of America said today.

Air samples collected at the Essex International Company plant on Sept. 30 by company personnel showed significant levels of two solvents, the investigators said in telephone interviews.

"The concentrations that were present—if they were present—would have been capable of causing the symptoms that we saw," said Wesley Straub, leader of an investigation by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Claudia Miller, an industrial hygienist for the steelworkers' union, said the headaches, dizziness and other ailments experienced by approximately 100 workers at the electronics plant were classic symptoms of exposure to the chemical solvents found in the company's air samples.

Eight Students Apologize In Oregon Cross Burning

CORVALLIS, Ore., Oct. 22—Eight students at Oregon State University who burned a cross at the campus of the Black Cultural Center Monday night have apologized "to the community as a whole and the black community especially."

The apology was contained in an article in today's OSU Daily Barometer, published after the eight went to the newspaper office last night and asked that their names be published.

The university has an enrollment of about 16,000, of whom 250 are black. The Black Cultural Center opened on April 19, 1975, and has been a frequent target of vandalism.

After the incident Monday night, campus administrators and student leaders responded with outrage. An editorial, a guest column from black student leaders and a letter to the editor from the student body president all condemned the act.

Spirit of Dashing Founder Guides Commune

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

WAILUA, Hawaii — Ninety people drawn from the confused remnants of the social upheavals of the 1960's are living quietly and in apparent happiness in a religious commune set up by an unusual middle-aged adventurer.

The adventurer was James Baker, who was 53 years old when he died in August 1975 after crashing on his first flight over the famous Makapuu Point hang glider range.

His followers include a 51-year-old woman, her daughter and grandchildren, but most of them are people about 30 and over. Their story is one of the more interesting illustrations of what became of some of the youths who wandered through the sociological swamps that opened up on the fringes of society in the 1960's.

The lives of the group here center on a leased home on the beachfront and a bakery called "Goodies" on a sidestreet. In the middle of it all is the picture of Jim Baker, blown up from a passport photo to a size of 2-by-3 feet. They revere him as a divine figure.

A Strange Man
He was a strange man—kind and gentle, a lover of many women and the father of children by several of them. But he killed two men with his bare hands. The evidence indicates that he died believing he was God, or at least the son of God.

His followers called him Yahowha. They did what he said when he was alive, and now they try to do what they think he would want. They took strange sounding names. They refer to themselves as his children.

"We were created by Yahowha as a spiritual family," said Astral, a 29-year-old woman. The daughter of a successful surgeon and a mother who committed suicide, Astral spent a year and a half at the University of California during the era of youthful revolt in 1966-67.

Baker Was a Marine
Mr. Baker's origins are less clear. He was a marine in World War II. He was a jujitsu expert. Al Kaiser, a business associate of Mr. Baker's years ago, said Mr. Baker told of growing up with a mother who supported them as a charwoman. They lived in various public institutions where she worked, Mr. Kaiser said.

In the 1950's, Mr. Baker cut a dashing figure, by the accounts of those who remember him. He wore white Italian silk suits and drove Cadillac convertibles. He had little talent for business, the friends said, but he had a talent for establishing restaurants.

He was a handsome man, persuasive, plausible, generous, likeable. He started the Aware Inn, which became a hang-out for the hip. He had the Old World, and finally he had The Source, which

would ask a girl "Would you have my baby" when all he wanted was for her to go to bed with him."

She left The Source after a few months. "He (Mr. Baker) was not evil; he was just in an ego trip."

By January 1975, Father Yod Baker was ready to take his flock away. Scouting parties went out, and finally he picked Hawaii, specifically the westernmost island, Kauai.

The Source had been sold and with the money Father Yod made down payments on land, a fishing boat and an airplane to spot schools of fish. But the stratified population of Kauai took the Brotherhood of The Source as another infestation of hippies and ran them off.

The group, by then upward of 100 adults with about 30 children, moved back to San Francisco to live a short time in an old mansion on the edge of downtown. Then they went back to Hawaii, to settle at Hilo.

In the summer of 1975, Yahowha, as he had then become known to his followers, moved to the beachfront house near here, close to the cliffs where the hang gliders fly.

Structure Had Changed
By then the structure had changed. Yahowha still was the center of it all. But he no longer ran a restaurant. He no longer lived with the band of followers. He lived in the beachfront house with 19 young women and a small group of young men. Three of the young women were mothers of his children.

Chief among the young women was Makushia, who had come from Mount Vernon, N.Y., and into the Brotherhood of The Source. By the time Yahowha plunged off the cliff in his fatal hang glider crash, she had become his companion and co-leader of the group. She now is the head of the family.

The Day Baker Died
It was on the morning of Aug. 25, 1975, that Jim Baker, wearing the robes of Yahowha, his life's last role, stepped off the cliff with the hang glider.

Isis showed pictures of him she took that day. She said he fell straight down, instead of being carried aloft by the trade winds. He managed to right the glider so that he made a semicircle out over the sea, and came back to fall among cars parked by the beach.

"Nothing dies," said Astral. "He set the example of how God would live if God came to earth," said Astral. "There is no problem we can't handle because we saw him deal with everything. Even how to leave the body and go to the next plane."

Then she and Isis, another follower, agreed to pose for pictures if they could hold a color tinted photo of Makushia and Yahowha. They stood there in the bright sunlight, the blue sea behind them, two pretty young women still floating on the life raft that Jim Baker thrust out to them as they were drowning in the social maelstrom.



Astral, left, with Isis, two members of commune that has settled in beachfront home in Hawaii, holding portrait of Makushia who was companion to group's leader, James Baker. She has become leader since Mr. Baker's death.

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Oct 23 1976

Ervin Feels '73 Talk With Nixon Was Used in Plan to Dismiss Cox

By HERBERT MITGANG

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, who was chairman of the Watergate committee, says he suspects that a meeting he had with President Nixon to discuss a deal for release of transcripts of White House tapes was used by the President as part of a cover plan to dismiss the Watergate prosecutor.

The next day, in what became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre," Mr. Cox was dismissed and Attorney General Elliott L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus resigned.

Senator Ervin's version of the White House meeting differs from that of Rob Woodward and Carl Bernstein in their book, "The Final Days." The Washington Post reporters wrote that Senators Ervin and Baker agreed to President Nixon's plan to have Senator Stennis edit the tapes because that would be "better than nothing."

But in the appendix, Senator Ervin declares, "I had never agreed and would never agree to accept any summary of the tapes, and would be opposed to the committee accepting any proposal which did not make it certain that the committee would receive verbatim exactly what the tapes said about the Watergate affair."

The so-called Stennis compromise was canceled the Tuesday after the "Saturday Night Massacre" when the President's attorney said that Mr. Nixon would yield the tapes and other documents to the appeals court.

In "Chief Counsel," Mr. Dash discloses why his star witness, John W. Dean 3d, President Nixon's counsel, had what appeared on television as total recall of the details about Watergate and the White House involvement. A series of secret meetings were held between Mr. Dash and Mr. Dean, usually in the office of Mr. Dean's lawyer, Charles Shaffer, in Rockville, Md., during which Mr. Dean's testimony was carefully sifted and challenged.

Mr. Dash was asked, in a telephone interview, if this did not constitute "coaching" his witness. He replied that he never suggested answers for Mr. Dean but refreshed his recollection with dates and details, always in the presence of Mr. Dean's attorney.

Mr. Dash also writes that Mr. Cox tried to get him to close down the Senate committee's public hearings so as not to endanger criminal prosecutions. The conversation between the two law professors is quoted:

"What you're really saying to me, Sam [Mr. Cox says], 'is that I should go back to Harvard.'"

"And what you are really saying, Archie," [Mr. Dash replies], "is that I should go back to Georgetown."

Mr. Dash, who is on leave from the Georgetown University Law Center, is now writing an evaluation of the Special Prosecutor's Office in Philadelphia, where he once served as District Attorney.

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10/23/76

Transcript: Ford and Carter Differ on Variety of Domestic Issues

Continued from preceding page

minority groups—sometimes 50 percent, and the concentration of employment opportunities in those would help greatly not only to shift a tax base but also to help the extraordinary welfare costs.

asks More Federal Welfare

of the major responsibilities on leaders of New York City is to welfare, and I favor the shifting welfare costs away from the governments altogether, and over a period of time, that the Federal Government begin to absorb part of it is now paid by the state.

things would help a great deal, but we still have a very problem there.

MODERATOR: President Ford.

Let me speak out very strong. Ford Administration does have comprehensive program to help metropolitan areas. I fought the Congress finally went to a general revenue-sharing whereby cities and states—two-thirds and the states one-third over \$6 billion a year in cash they can provide many, many whatever they really want.

tion we, in the Federal Government available to cities about in what we call community development. In addition, as a result of the Congress, we have a major transit program—two-year period, \$1.5 billion, a good housing program that in cutting the downpayment percent, and having mortgage lower at the beginning of any period. We're expanding our housing program.

result, we think, under Carter's the chairman of my Urban and Neighborhood Revitalization program, we will really do a job in helping the communities of the country, as of fact that committee under Hills released a 75-page report with specific recommendations we can do a better job than we are, and in addition the tax of the Ford Administration, provides an incentive for industry into our major metropolitan areas, where people are and help these cities as they can.

MODERATOR: Mr. Wilson, your next to President Ford.

resident, your campaign has a black newspapers saying "black Americans, President isn't getting the job done." After study is showing little desegregation. And in fact, states in segregated schools in the Northeast.

rights groups have complained that there's been progress and commitment to that society during your administration. So how are you getting on for blacks and other minorities? And what programs do you find for the next four years?

et me say at the outset, I'm of the record of this Administration. I have one thing, I think, administrative Secretary of Transportation, is similar, I'm sure, with the given in the Air Force to us and there was just a press-star admiral, the first secretary of the United States are giving full recognition of quality in the Ford in positions of great re-

Justice Department

of the Department of Justice

ing, and enforcing effective Rights Act, the legislation involves jobs, housing for not only blacks but all Department of H.U.D. is a new legislation that takes

bankruptcies have gone up in an extraordinary degree.

The F.F.A., which used to be a very responsible agency that everyone looked to help own a home, lost \$800 million last year. There've been over 1,300 indictments in R.U.D. Over 800 convictions related just to home loans. And now the Federal Government has become the world's greatest slum landlord.

We've got a 30 percent or 40 percent unemployment rate among minority young people. And there's been no concerted effort given to the needs of those who are both poor and black, or poor and who speak a foreign language.

'Regeneration of Despair'

And that's where there's a great regeneration of despair and ill health and a lack of education, lack of purposefulness, and a lack of hope for the future.

But it doesn't take just a cry for bail money or minimum enforcement of the law, it requires an aggressive searching out and reaching out to help people who especially need it. And that's been lacking the last eight years.

MODERATOR: Mr. Kraft to Governor Carter.

Q. Mr. Carter, in the nearly 200-year history of the Constitution there have been only 25 amendments, most of them on issues of the very broadest principles. Now we have proposed amendments in many highly specialized causes like gun control, school busing, balanced budgets, school prayer, abortion—things like that. Do you think it's appropriate to tack on amendments to the Constitution to take on amendments in wholesale fashion, and which of the ones that I list, that is balanced budgets, school busing, school prayer, abortion, gun control—which of those would you really work hard to support if you were President.

CARTER: I would not work hard to support any of those. We've always had, I think, a lot of Constitutional amendments proposed. But the passage of them has been fairly slow, and few and far between. In the 200-year history there's been a very cautious approach to this. Quite often we have a transient problem. I'm strongly against abortion. I think abortion's wrong. I don't think the Government ought to do anything to encourage abortion. But I don't favor a Constitutional amendment on the subject. But short of a Constitutional amendment, and within the confines of the Supreme Court ruling, I'll do everything I can to minimize the need for abortions with better sex education, family planning, with better doctor procedures. I personally don't believe that the Federal Government ought to finance abortion.

I don't think the Government ought to do anything to encourage abortion. But I don't favor a Constitutional amendment on the subject. But short of a Constitutional amendment, and within the confines of the Supreme Court ruling, I'll do everything I can to minimize the need for abortions with better sex education, family planning, with better doctor procedures. I personally don't believe that the Federal Government ought to finance abortion.

MODERATOR: President Ford, your response, please.

FORD: I support the Republican platform which calls for the constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion. I favor the particular constitutional amendment that would turn over to the states the individual right of the voters in those states the chance to make a decision by public referendum. I call that the "people's amendment." I think if you really believe that the people of a state ought to make a decision on a matter of this kind that we ought to have a Federal constitutional amendment that would permit each one of the 50 states to make the choice. I think this is a responsible and a proper way to proceed.

I believe also that there is some merit to an amendment that Senator Everett Dirksen proposed very frequently, an amendment that would change the Court decision as far as voluntary prayer in public schools. It seems to me that there should be an opportunity as long as it's voluntary, as long as there is no compulsion whatsoever, that an individual ought to have that right.

Matters of Deep Conviction

So in those two cases I think such a constitutional amendment would be proper, and I really don't think in either case they're trivial matters. I think they're matters of very deep conviction as far as many, many people in this country believe. And therefore they shouldn't be treated lightly; that they're matters that are important and in those two cases I would favor them.

MODERATOR: Mr. Maynard to President Ford.

Q. Twice you have been the intended victim of would-be assassins using handguns, yet you remain a steadfast opponent of substantive handgun control. There are now some 40 million handguns in this country going up at the rate of 2.5 million a year and, tragically, those handguns are secretly purchased for self-protection and wind up being used against a relative or friend.

In light of that, why do you remain so adamant in your opposition to substantive gun control in this country?

FORD: Mr. Maynard, the record of gun control, whether it's in one city or another or in some state, does not show that the registration of a gun, handgun, or the registration of the gun owner has in any way whatsoever decreased the crime rate or the use of that gun in the committing of a crime. The record just doesn't prove that such legislation or action by a local city council is effective.

be in jail, and the only way to do it is to pass strong legislation so that once apprehended, indicted, convicted, they'll be in jail, off the streets and not using guns in the commission of a crime.

Q: But Mr. President, don't you think that the proliferation of the availability of handguns contributes to the possibility of those crimes being committed. And there's a second part to my following very quickly. There are as you know, and as you've said, jurisdictions around the country with strong gun-control laws. The police officials in those cities contend that if there were a national law to prevent other jurisdictions from providing the weapons that they come into places like New York that they might have a better handle on the problem. Have you considered that in your analysis of the handgun proliferation problem.

FORD: Yes, I have, and the individuals with whom I've consulted have not convinced me that a national registration of handguns or handgun owners will solve the problem you're talking about. The person who wants to use a gun for an illegal purpose can get it whether it's registered or outlawed. They will be obtained, and they are the people who ought to go behind bars. You should not in the process penalize the legitimate handgun owner. And when you go through the process of registration, you in effect are penalizing that individual who uses his gun for a very legitimate purpose.

CARTER: I think it accurate to say that Mr. Ford's position on gun control has changed. Earlier Mr. Levin, his Attorney General, put forward a gun control proposal which Mr. Ford later, I believe, espoused. It called for the prohibition against the sale of the so-called Saturday night specials, and would have very strict control over who owned a handgun.

I have been a hunter all my life and happen to own both shotguns, rifles and a handgun, and the only purpose that I would see in registering handguns and not long guns of any kind would be to prohibit the ownership of those guns by those who've used them in the commission of a crime or who have been proven to be mentally incompetent to own a gun. I believe that limited approach to the question would be advisable and, I think, adequate. But that's as far as I would go with it.

MODERATOR: Mr. Nelson to Governor Carter.

Q. Governor, you said the Supreme Court today is today, as you put it, moving back in a proper direction in rulings that have limited the rights of criminal defendants, and you've compared the present Supreme Court under Chief Justice Burger very favorably with the one under Chief Justice Warren. So, exactly what are you getting at, and can you elaborate on the kind of court you think this country should have, and can you tell us the kind of qualifications and philosophy you would look for as President in making Supreme Court appointments?

CARTER: While I was Governor of Georgia, although I'm not a lawyer, we had complete reform of the Georgia court system. We streamlined the structure of the courts, put in administrative officers, put a unified court system in, required that all severe sentences be reviewed for uniformity, and in addition to that put forward a proposal that was adopted and used throughout my own term of office, the selection of all judges and district attorneys—prosecuting attorneys—on the basis of merit.

Panel Made Recommendations

Every time I had a vacancy on the Georgia Supreme Court, and I filled five of those vacancies out of seven, total, and about half the Court of Appeals judges, about 35 percent of the trial judges, I was given from an interview of some of the most highly qualified persons in Georgia.

And from those five I always chose the first or second one. So merit selection of judges is the most important single criterion. And I would institute the same kind of procedure as President, not only in judicial appointments but also in diplomatic appointments.

Secondly, I think that the Burger Court has fairly well confirmed the major and most far-reaching and most controversial decisions of the Warren Court: Civil rights has been confirmed by the Burger Court, it hasn't been reversed and I don't think there's any inclination to reverse those basic decisions. The one man-one vote rule, which is a very important one that struck down the unwarranted influence in the legislative process of the more liberal members of the so-called Warren Court agreed with those decisions.

But the only thing that I have pointed out was, that I've just said, that there was a need to clarify the technicalities so that you couldn't be forced to release a person who is obviously guilty just because of a small technicality in the law. And that's a reversal of position by the Burger Court with which I do agree.

Q. Governor, I don't believe you answered my question, though, about the kinds of people you would be looking for for the Court, the type of philosophy you would be looking for, if you were making appointments to the Supreme Court as President.

own basic political philosophy, as best as I could determine it, which would be to continue the progress that has been made under the last two Courts, the Warren Court and the Burger Court.

Would Revise System

I would also like to completely revise our criminal justice system to do some of the things at the Federal level in court reforms that I've just described as has been done in Georgia and other states.

And then I would like to appoint people who would be interested in helping with that. I know that Chief Justice Burger is. He hasn't had help yet from the administration, from the Congress, to carry this out.

The emphasis, I think, of the court system should be to interpret the Constitution and the laws equally between property protection and personal protection. So when there's a very narrow decision, which quite often is one that reaches the Supreme Court, I think the choice should be with human rights. And that would be another factor that I would follow.

MODERATOR: President Ford?

Stevens Nomination Cited

FORD: I think the answer as to the kind of person that I would select is obvious. I had one opportunity to nominate an individual to the Supreme Court and I selected the Circuit Court of Appeals judge from Illinois, John Paul Stevens.

I selected him because of his outstanding record as a Circuit Court of Appeals judge and I was very pleased that an overwhelmingly Democratic United States Senate, after going into his background, came to the conclusion that he was fit and should serve, and the vote in his behalf was overwhelming.

So I would say somebody in the format of Justice Stevens would be the kind of an individual that I would select in the future, as I did him in the past.

I believe, however, a comment ought to be made about the direction of the Berger Court vis-a-vis the court that preceded it. It seems to me that the Miranda Case was a case that really made it very, very difficult for the police, the law enforcement people in this country, to do what they could to make certain that the victim of a crime was protected and that those that commit crimes were properly handled and sent to jail.

The Miranda case, the Berger court, is gradually changing, and I'm pleased to see that there some steps being made by the Berger court to modify the so-called Miranda decision.

MODERATOR: Mr. Kraft.

MODERATOR: Mr. Kraft.

Q. Mr. President, the country is now in something that your advisers call an economic pause. I think that to most Americans that sounds like a euphemism for low growth, unemployment, inflation, a high level of defense in take-home pay, lower factory earnings, more layoffs. Isn't that really a rotten record, and doesn't your Administration bear most of the blame for it?

FORD: Well, Mr. Kraft, I violently disagree with your assessment. And I don't think that the record justifies the conclusion that you come to. Let me talk about the economic announcements that were made just this past week. Yes, it was announced that the G.N.P. real growth in the third quarter was at 4 percent. But you realize that over the last 10 years that's a higher figure than the average growth during that 10-year period. Now, it's lower than the 9.2 percent growth in the first quarter and it's lower than the 5 percent growth in the second quarter. But every economist—liberal, conservative—that I'm familiar with recognizes that in the fourth quarter of this year and the fifth quarter—the first quarter of next year—that we'll have an increase in real G.N.P.

Now for the Phases

But now let's talk about the phases that came out this week. We had an 18 percent increase in housing starts. We had a substantial increase in new permits for housing. As a matter of fact, based on the announcement this week, there will be an annual rate a million eight hundred and some thousand new houses built, which is a tremendous increase over last year and a substantial increase over the earlier part of this year.

pause for a month or two was healthy, because we could not have honestly sustained a 9.2 percent rate of growth which we had in the first quarter of this year.

'We're Ahead of West Europe'

Now I'd like to point out as well that the United States economic recovery from the recession of a year ago is at least ahead of the economic recovery of any major free industrial nation in the world today. We're ahead of all of the Western European countries. We're ahead of Japan.

The United States is leading the free world out of the recession that was serious a year and a half ago. We're going to see unemployment going down, more jobs available and the rate of inflation going down. And I think this is a record that the American people understand and will appreciate.

MODERATOR: Governor Carter.

CARTER: Well, with all due respect to President Ford, I think he ought to be ashamed of making that statement because we have the highest unemployment rate now than we had at any time between the Great Depression caused by Herbert Hoover and the time President Ford took office.

We've got seven and a half million people out of jobs. Since he's been in office two and a half million more American people have lost their jobs. In the last four months alone 500,000 Americans have gone on the unemployment rolls. In the last month we've had a net loss of 123,000 jobs.

Anybody who says that the inflation rate is in good shape now ought to talk to the housewives.

One of the overwhelming results that I've seen in polls is that people feel that you can't plan any more. There's no way to make a prediction that my family might be able to own a home or to put my kids through college. Savings accounts are losing money instead of gaining money. Inflation is robbing us.

Under the present Administration, Nixon's and Ford's, we've had three times the inflation rate that we experienced under President Johnson and President Kennedy. The economic growth is less than half today that it was at the beginning of this year. And housing starts—he compares the housing starts of last year. I don't blame him, because in 1975 we had fewer housing starts in this country, fewer homes built, than any year since 1940. That's 35 years. And we've got a 35 percent unemployment rate in many areas of this country among construction workers. And Mr. Ford hasn't done anything about it.

And I think this shows a callous indifference to the families that have suffered so much. He has vetoed bills passed by Congress, within the Congressional budget guidelines, job opportunities for two million Americans. We'll never have a balanced budget, we'll never meet the needs of our people, we'll never control the inflationary style as long as we have seven and a half or eight million people out of work, who are looking for jobs. And we've probably got two and a half million more people who are not looking for jobs anymore, because they've given up hope.

That is a very serious indictment of this Administration. It's probably the worst one of all.

MODERATOR: Mr. Maynard.

Q. Governor Carter, you entered this race against President Ford with a 20 point lead or better in the polls. And now it appears that this campaign is headed for a photo finish. You said how difficult it is to run against a sitting President, but Mr. Ford was just as much an incumbent in July when we first went ahead as he is now. Can you tell us what caused the evaporation of that lead in your opinion?

CARTER: Well, that's not exactly an accurate description of what happened. When I was that far ahead it was immediately following the Democratic convention and before the Republican convention. At that time, 25 or 30 percent of the Reagan supporters said that they would not support President Ford. As occurred at the end of the Democratic convention, the Republican Party chose itself. And I think immediately following the Republican convention there was about a 10-point spread. I believe that to be accurate, I had 49 percent and President Ford had 39 percent.

Waiting for Election Day

The polls are good indications of fluctuations, but they vary widely one from another. And the only poll I've ever followed is the one that is, you know, taken on election day.

MODERATOR: President Ford, your response.

FORD: I think the increase in the prospects as far as I'm concerned, and the less favorable prospects for Governor Carter, reflect that Governor Carter is inconsistent in many of the positions that he takes. He tends to distort on a number of occasions.

Challenges Comments on Jobs

Just a moment ago, for example, he was indicating that in the 1950's, for example, unemployment was very low. He fails to point out that in the 1950's we were engaged in the war in Vietnam—mean in Korea. We had 3.5 million young men in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. That's not the way to end unemployment or to reduce unemployment.

At the present time we're at peace. We have reduced the number of people in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines from 3.5 million to 2 million. We are not at war; we have reduced the military manpower by a million, four hundred thousand. If we had that many more people in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and Marines, our unemployment figure would be considerably lower.

But this Administration doesn't believe the way to reduce unemployment is to go to war, or to increase the number of people in the military, so you cannot compare unemployment in the 1950's with the present time. This Administration had people in the military, they were at war, they were fighting overseas and this Administration has reduced the size of the military by 1,400,000. They're in the civilian labor market and they're not fighting anywhere around the world today.

MODERATOR: Thank you, gentlemen. This will complete our questioning for this debate. We don't have time for more questions and full answers, so now each candidate will be allowed up to four minutes for a closing statement. And at the original coin toss in Philadelphia a month ago, it was determined that President Ford would make the first closing statement tonight. President Ford.

FORD: For 25 years, I served in the Congress under five Presidents. I saw them work. I saw them make very hard decisions. I didn't always agree with their decisions, whether they were Democratic or Republican Presidents. For the last two years I've been the President. And I have found from experience that it's much more difficult to make those decisions than it is to second-guess them.

I became President at a time that the United States was in a very troubled time. We had an inflation of over 12 percent. We were on the brink of the worst recession in the last 40 years. We were still deeply involved in the problems of Vietnam.

The American people had lost faith and trust and confidence in the Presidency itself. That situation called for me to first put the United States on a steady course and to keep our keel well balanced, because we had to face the difficult problems that had all of a sudden hit America.

FORD: I think most people know that I did not seek the Presidency, but I am asking for your help and assistance to be President for the next four years. During this campaign we've seen a lot of television shows, a lot of bumper stickers and a great many slogans for one kind or another. But those are not the things that count. What counts is that the United States celebrated its 200th birthday on July 4. As a result of that wonderful experience all over the United States there is a new spirit in America. The American people are headed, are working together. The American people are moving again, and moving in the right direction.

We have cut inflation by better than half. We have come out of the recession and we're well on the road to real prosperity again. There has been a restoration of faith and confidence and trust in the Presidency, because I've been open, candid and forthright. I have never promised more than I could produce, and I have produced everything that I promised.

We are at peace—not a single young American is fighting or dying on any foreign soil tonight. We have peace with freedom. I've been proud to be President of the United States during these troubled times. I love America just as all of you love America. It would be the highest honor for me to have your support on Nov. 2 and for you to say, Jerry Ford, you've done a good job. Keep on doing it.

Thank you, and good night.

MODERATOR: Thank you President Ford, Governor Carter.

CARTER: The major purpose of an election for President is to choose a leader, someone who can analyze the depth of feeling in our country, to set a standard for our people to follow, to inspire people to reach for greatness, to correct our defects, to answer difficult questions, to bind ourselves together in a spirit of unity.

I don't believe the present Administration has done that. We have been discouraged and we've been alienated, sometimes we've been embarrassed, sometimes we've been ashamed that people are out of work and there's a sense of withdrawal. But our country is innately very strong.

Mr. Ford is a good and decent man, but he's been in office now more than 800 days, approaching almost as long as John Kennedy was in office. I'd like to ask the American people what's been accomplished. A lot remains to be done.

A Different Background

My own background is different from his. I was a school board member and a library board member. I served in a hospital authority and I was in the state Senate. I was governor and I'm an engineer, a naval officer, a farmer, a businessman. And I believe we require someone who can work harmoniously with the Congress, who can work closely with the people of this country and who can bring a new image and a new spirit to Washington.

Our tax structure is a disgrace and needs to be reformed. I was governor of Georgia for four years. We never increased sales taxes or income tax or property tax. As a matter of fact, the year before I went out of office we

Continued on Following Page



Jimmy Carter and President Ford shaking hands before their debate last night.

Ford and Carter, in Last Debate, Promise to Put Stress on Issues

Continued From Page 1

of Watergate, the Vietnam war and the secret bombing of Cambodia.

Mr. Carter acknowledged having "made some mistakes," and said that if he had a chance to do it over again he would not have given an interview to Playboy magazine.

Both Mr. Carter and the President, in rebuttal, said they would try to conduct the final days of the campaign on a higher plane. Mr. Ford said he believed Americans were "turned off" by Watergate and Vietnam, but said that as he moved around the country he found greater interest in the campaign.

Mr. Ford was again asked for a fuller explanation of his role in halting an investigation in 1972 by the House Banking and Currency Committee of the funding of the Watergate break-in. He replied, as he has in the past, that the various authorities who had examined his role had accorded him "a clean bill of health."

These included, he said, the House and Senate committees that had approved his appointment as Vice President, as well as Charles F. Ruff, the special Watergate prosecutor, and Attorney General Edward I. Levi. Both men have said in recent years that they saw no reason to reopen an inquiry into Mr. Ford's performance.

Mr. Ford was also asked for a fuller explanation of his role in halting an investigation in 1972 by the House Banking and Currency Committee of the funding of the Watergate break-in. He replied, as he has in the past, that the various authorities who had examined his role had accorded him "a clean bill of health."

Mr. Ford, in his rebuttal, said that it was "unwise for a President to signal in advance" what steps he might take in the event of a specific international conflict.

Mr. Ford was asked about "embarrassing" remarks made in an interview by Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who cited Israel as a military burden and made other, seemingly disparaging remarks about Britain and Iran.

The President noted that the General apologized for the comments and did not deserve to be "dismissed." He also noted General Brown's "exemplary record of military performance" and said he was probably the outstanding military leader and strategist in America today.

Mr. Carter, in a brief response, noted that it was the second time General Brown had been obliged to apologize for public comments—the first was a reference to alleged Jewish influence in the nation.

He added that, after Mr. Brown's statement, a "clarifying" statement from President Ford might have been "beneficial."

Mr. Carter said that he would not actively support proposed constitutional amendments that would outlaw abortion, prevent busing for school desegregation, or permit prayers in public schools.

describe a chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff who has fought for his country for 35 years," he said.

On a question about the environment, one of the issues on which the Carter and Ford records are most divergent, the President defended his record of vetoing legislation supported by environmentalists and supporting delays in enforcement of air and water pollution standards.

Jobs and Energy
He said, for example, that there was an "overwhelming consensus" that legislation that would have regulated strip mining would have led to a loss of jobs and damaged the nation's efforts toward energy independence.

Mr. Carter declared, "This Administration's record on environment is very bad." He said that he would have signed the strip-mining bill, and he promised to take stronger action to limit the spread of nuclear materials.

In the next question, Mr. Carter was asked to outline his "urban intentions." He began by saying that the Ford Administration "has no urban policy," and declared that mayors and other local officials found it "impossible" to obtain adequate aid or even adequate information from the Federal Government.

A Place for Cities
"It's important for the cities to know they have a part in the Federal Government," he said. He said he would favor a revenue-sharing program for local governments and added that a "major thrust" of a Carter administration would be to "put people back to work" in the central cities, where he said, unemployment rates were 50 to 60 percent. Mr. Carter at one point recalled a New York Daily News headline that read, "Ford to N.Y.: Drop Dead."

Mr. Ford, in response, defended his Administration's record, citing general revenue-sharing programs that channel \$6 billion to American cities, \$3.3 billion in community development funds and other payments to local governments.

The President also defended his Administration's record over the past two years in assisting minority Americans, one of the themes that his campaign has taken up in black communities around the country.

General and Admiral
He noted that he had placed one black Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. in his Cabinet, and that the Defense Department now included both a black Air Force general and "the first [black] three-star admiral in the history of the United States Navy."

As for the bulk of the minority citizens in this country, Mr. Ford said, the Department of Justice has been "fully enforcing an enforcing effectively" the voting rights legislation passed by the Democratic Congresses, just as the Department of Housing and Urban Development was "enforcing new legislation that takes care of redlining."

But Mr. Carter derided the Ford record on civil rights, saying "the description I've made of this Administration's record is hard to recognize" and asserting that whatever hope had existed for the elderly, the ill and the minorities in this country during the Johnson Administration had long since faded.

Then Went Broke
He answered Mr. Ford's assertion that his Administration had lent more money to minority businessmen than any other in history by pointing to what he called "an extraordinary degree" of bankruptcy by such entrepreneurs, who he said had been lent just enough money to begin a business and then went broke. What was needed, he said, was not just "a minimum enforcement of the law," but "an aggressive searching out" of ways to provide effective aid to minority citizens.

Carter Practices for Debate; Gets a Note From Mrs. Ford

By JAMES T. WOOLLEN
Special to The New York Times

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 22—President Ford and Jimmy Carter waited to hold their third and final debate here tonight in a setting steeped in history and seasoned with the hifalins and hoopla of a college-football weekend.

Mr. Carter, the Democratic nominee, unabashedly rehearsed questions and answers with members of his staff during his afternoon visit to Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall here on the campus of the College of William and Mary, and Betty Ford, accompanying her husband to the scene of the nationally televised debate, left Mr. Carter a note on his lectern.

Both men expressed confidence in their preparations for their meeting, and both of them took time out during their day to study the thick issue books compiled for them by their staffs.

"I feel very good about it," said Mr. Ford before leaving Washington this morning. "I'm more relaxed about this one than the other two," said Mr. Carter as he left the hall after his predebate check of the facilities.

Practice Session Is Held
While he was inside, the Democratic candidate did something he had not done before their meetings in Philadelphia and San Francisco. He asked four members of his staff to sit in the chairs the panelists would occupy later. He took his place behind his lectern, the substitute panelists questioned him, and, as though it were the real thing, he gave them answers to their questions.

Mrs. Ford, who has not accompanied the President to a debate before, arrived with him at the hall this afternoon and watched for a moment as he checked the lighting and the sound system. Abruptly, she moved to Mr. Carter's empty lectern and wrote a note to the Democrat.

"Dear Mr. Carter," it said, "may I wish you the best tonight. I am sure the best man will win. I happen to have a favorite candidate, my husband, President Ford. Best wishes, Betty Ford."

Her note caused a bit of a stir among the reporters who were allowed inside the hall after the President's departure. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, slipped it from the blue note pad and carried it away. Later he reread and allowed reporters to finish reading it.

Note Will Be Delivered
Another Ford aide said Mr. Nessen had simply been afraid that Mr. Carter would get the note if it were left on the lectern. It would be delivered to him later, the aide said.

Mr. Carter, who arrived here late last night after appearing at the Al Smith dinner in New York, spent most of the morning in his suite at the Williamsburg Lodge, discussing what one aide called "themes and directions" for the debate.

Like the President's wife, Mrs. Carter, who was present for the first two debates, was also here today along with his daughter, Amy, and his 78-year-old mother, Mrs. Lillian Carter.

The President arrived shortly after midday from Washington at the airport in Newport News, Va., where a large crowd awaited him. Moments later, here in Williamsburg—about 20 miles from the airport—another large crowd was waiting outside the Williamsburg conference center to greet him.

Meeting Could Be Crucial
While strategists for both men have agreed that their meeting tonight could be crucial—with the election only 11 days away—both candidates seemed relaxed and at ease today during their brief public appearances.

Around them, Williamsburg took on the atmosphere of a typical campus weekend. There were parties and games and rallies and debates with stand-in candidates on almost every corner of the ivied campus. The debate aside, the candidates and their large entourages found themselves

today in an area lushly landscaped with the long growth of history. Just a few miles away, on the battlefield at Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis surrendered his English troops to the Continental armies in 1781, ending in effect the Revolutionary War.

Coloial Williamsburg, a restoration of 18th-century life in a cobblestoned, lantern-lit village, stands adjacent to the 283-year-old campus, where the debate was set and where Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Tyler and John Marshall all earned degrees—and where George Washington received his surveyor's license.

The school was chartered in 1693 by the British monarchs, William III and Mary II. In 1776, as the revolution was brewing, fire of its students met in a local tavern—which has now been faithfully restored—and created a "secret debating society" they called Phi Beta Kappa, now the most prestigious collegiate honorary society in the country.

An Architectural Intimacy
Second only to Harvard University in academic longevity, the college boasts the oldest building in continuous campus use in the country, St. Christopher Wren Hall, a structure that stands in sharp contrast to the auditorium that is the site of tonight's debate.

It is only 20 years old, an architectural infant among the hoary, ivy-bearded halls. With a seating capacity of 800, reduced for the debate to 550, the building has been the object of intense attention over the last weeks.

Gold letters, spelling out its name, went up over its main entrance yesterday and its freight entrance, long in need of paint, got a new coat earlier in the week. Students who have been complaining for several semesters about worn-out backdrops for the stage were treated last week to the purchase and installation of new ones.

They would be invisible to the debate's television audience, of course, obscured by the same set used in the first two and in the meeting last week in Houston between the Vice-Presidential candidates.

Preparing for the Big Game
Similarly, not much else the college officials did in preparation for the debate could alter in any major way the essential atmosphere of the campus, a 1,200-acre sprawl of sloping lawns, immaculately manicured lawns, a huge lake and hundreds of towering trees, bright with early autumn foliage.

Although the football team plays away this weekend—at Ohio University—the campus seemed to be preparing for the big game. Students' parents flocked in from all over the country. There were parties last night and all through the day, volleyball and football games between student teams and contingents of reporters and Secret Service agents.

A huge banner, measuring 33 feet by 56 feet, flapped in the brisk breeze today on the front wall of a campus hall. "Welcome Gerry and Jimmy to William and Mary College," it said in giant letters separated by 20-foot-high caricatures of the two candidates.

Many of the 4,400 undergraduates were planning to watch the debate on a screen. Mr. Carter today agreed to visit the hall after the debate before moving on to a fund-raising event at a nearby conference center.

The President's staff said late today that there had been no decision on whether he would accept the students' invitation to him to pay a similar call. He was to spend the night in the Virginia Governor's mansion in Richmond, now occupied by Mills A. Godwin, a Republican, who like so many of Virginia's leading politicians—now and down through the years—graduated from William and Mary.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the President's running mate, was also here today but like Governor Godwin, and all other elected officials with the exception of the President, he was unable to get tickets to watch the debate in person.

Transcript: Two Summarize Views

Continued from Preceding Page

gave a \$50 million refund for the property taxpayers of Georgia. We spend \$600 per person in this country every man woman and child, for health care. We serve like 15th among all the nations of the world in infant mortality and our cancer rate is higher than any country in the world. We don't have good health care. We could have it. Employment ought to be restored to us people. We've become almost a welfare state.

We spend now 700 percent more on unemployment compensation than we did eight years ago when the Republicans took over the White House. Our people want to go back to work. Our education system can be improved. Secrecy ought to be stripped away from government, and a maximum of personal privacy ought to be maintained. Our housing programs have gone bad. It used to be that the average family could own a house, but now less than a third of our people can afford to buy their own homes.

The budget was more grossly out of balance last year than ever before in the history of our country—\$85 billion, primarily because our people are not at work.

Inflation Is Robbing Us
Inflation is robbing us, as we have already discussed, and the Government bureaucracy is just a horribly mess. This doesn't have to be. I don't know all the answers—no body could—but I do know that if the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States said, "I believe our nation is greater than what we are now," I believe that if we are inspired, if we can achieve a degree of unity, if we can set our goals high enough and work toward recognized goals, with industry and labor and agriculture along with government at all levels, that we can achieve great things.

We might have to do it slowly. There are no magic answers to it, but I believe together we can make great progress. We can correct our difficult mistakes and answer those very tough questions. I believe in the greatness of our country, and I believe the American

people are ready for a change in Washington. We've been drifting too long. We've been dormant too long. We've been discouraged too long, and we have not set an example to our own people. But I believe that we can now establish in the White House a good relationship with Congress, a good relationship with our people, set very high goals for our country, and with inspiration and hard work we can achieve great things and let the world know—that's very important—but more importantly, let the people in our own country realize that we still live in the greatest nation on earth.

MODERATOR: Thank you Governor Carter. And thank you President Ford. I also would like to thank the audience and my three colleagues—Mr. McRaff, Mr. Maynard and Mr. Neilson—who have been our questioners.

This debate has, of course, been seen by millions of Americans and, in addition, tonight it is being broadcast to 115 nations throughout the world. This concludes the 1976 Presidential debates, a truly remarkable exercise in democracy. For this is the first time in 16 years that the Presidential candidates have debated. It is the first time ever that an incumbent President has debated his challenger. And the debate included the first between the two Vice Presidential candidates.

President Ford and Governor Carter, we not only want to thank you but we commend you for agreeing to come together to discuss the issues before the American people.

And our special thanks to the League of Women Voters for making these events possible. In sponsoring these events, the League of Women Voters' Education Fund has tried to provide you with the information that you will need to choose wisely. The election is now only 11 days off. The candidates have participated in presenting their views in three 90-minute debates and now it's up to the voters—now it is up to you to participate.

The League urges all registered voters to vote on Nov. 2 for the candidate of your choice. And now from Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall on the campus of the College of William and Mary, this is Barbara Walters wishing you all a good evening.

Crossword puzzle fans: What's a five-letter word for wentletrap? Wentletrap?

That was 116 across in the Sunday Times crossword puzzle a while back. If you're stumped for the answer, just move by small degrees to the nearest Webster's and you'll find it.

If you're looking for more meaning in your life, do the puzzle every day in The New York Times, and on Sunday in The New York Times Magazine. Careful, though—it can be habit forming.

The New York Times

Predicts 'Sun Starts His' ... Doctors Group Camp ... McC ...

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Ford Predicts 'Surprise' Victory As He Starts His Final Campaign

Is Supporters on Grounds at the White House That He Expects to Overtake Carter

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

JAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 22—President Ford predicted today that he would "give a slight edge to Carter."

But he added that Mr. Ford could yet overcome the former Georgia Governor's presumed lead, either with a clearcut victory in the final campaign debate or, failing that, by dint of hard campaigning over the next 11 days.

After an overnight rest at the official residence of Virginia's Governor, Mills E. Godwin, in Richmond, Mr. Ford was scheduled to establish the pace of his final campaign swing tomorrow with appearances in Raleigh, N.C., and Columbia, S.C., and a cross-continent flight to Los Angeles.

Focused on Eight States

California is one of the eight states where the President's strategists plan to devote most of their remaining resources and much of Mr. Ford's personal time before the election. The others are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Texas.

Ford campaign officials have said that the President must win at least five of the states, and do as well as expected in the Mountain and Plains regions, to amass the 270 electoral votes needed for election. One side said public and private surveys put Mr. Ford ahead only in his home state of Michigan and in California and by the slimmest of margins, in Ohio.

Stuart Spencer, the deputy campaign director, told reporters aboard the President's Air Force jet today that he expected the contest to "go down to the wire" and that the final four days might be pivotal. Mr. Spencer has said previously that Mr. Ford fared worst when he was campaigning extensively, but the adviser suggested today that the President's fortunes now depended on his personal performance.

Mr. Ford is scheduled to campaign, before Wednesday, in Oregon, Washington, Illinois and Pennsylvania. His itinerary after that is flexible, to be determined to some extent by opinion sampling in the home state of Michigan and in California, and to take the President to New York, New Jersey and Ohio at least once.

President also likened his audios of the staffs of the use, President Ford Committee, and lies—to an athletic team with opportunity to win. He said "done if they never give up."

President preparing to vacate the White House on Nov. 1.

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President Ford leaves White House through line of cheering supporters

Italian-American Disenchantment With Candidates Bodes Ill for Carter and Democrats in Connecticut

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 21—If anybody should be voting Democratic this year, it's Amato Mongelluzzo—Steve to friends.

The brass factory where he works as a diesel mechanic, and where his immigrant father toiled for 50 years, will soon be shut down. He complains about the economy, taxes, prices and a Government in Washington that has "just forgot about us here."

Yet Steve Mongelluzzo says he is so disenchanted with both President Ford and Jimmy Carter that he probably won't vote this year for the first time in his life.

Why not Mr. Carter? "He's a Southerner—he doesn't know anything about manufacturing." And Mr. Ford? "He says the economy is good—why doesn't he come here, where the economy is bad?"

Unconcern Is Widespread

Mr. Mongelluzzo's diffidence, widely shared in this depressed old New England factory town—over half Italian-American and heavily Democratic—does not augur well for the Democrats.

The latest survey by The New York Times and CBS News found that, while the Poles, Irish and other ethnic groups were shifting back firmly into the Democratic column, the Italians—the largest foreign minority in the United States—remained closely divided. Even if they go Democratic in the final outcome, the margin may be much smaller than usual.

And this could spell trouble for Mr. Carter in populous states like Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and California, where Democrats count on ethnic votes to offset Republican areas.

Many Democratic politicians are openly pessimistic about Connecticut this year, especially its heavy Italian-American vote. So much so that the state's leading Italian politicians gathered this week to discuss the problem at the Governor's mansion, occupied by an Italian, Ella T. Grasso.

From interviews with dozens of Italian-Americans in Waterbury and Hartford, it was clear there was no one Italian vote. Neighborhoods like Hartford's South End, where there are many new immigrants and where union loyalty and the Democratic machine are still powerful forces, seem solidly for Mr. Carter. But the story is different in the larger and more affluent communities of second and third-generation Italians, where old party ties are weak and the mood more conservative.

Reaction in Typical Community

And there is probably no more typical such community than the Town Plot section of Waterbury, overlooking the low, grimy brass and copper factories along the Naugatuck River. Its jobs attracted the residents' parents from the old country a generation ago. The voting list almost sings of Italy—Santaluca, Bacchiocchi, Carissimi, Picarelli, Cappelletti, Iacoviello.

One hears few old-world accents any more in Town Plot. But beneath the American exterior is a warmth and gregariousness that is as Italian as a Vespa opera. It is the kind of place where two or three generations still live in the same house, where Angelo Testa's neighbors on Wilkenda Avenue wept when he recently decided to move after 25 years in the same house, and where a stranger asking money questions was not turned away and more than once was invited in for an Italian meal.

There are conservative folks, resentful of welfare cheats and pot-smoking long-hairs. The Times-CBS News poll

found Italian-Americans were markedly more conservative than other ethnic groups on a broad range of social issues. And, tellingly, they were much less likely to say Jimmy Carter cared about people like them.

Times are not good in Town Plot. One by one, the Anaconda, Scovill and Kennecott plants have closed, leaving Waterbury a ghost of its former self and putting a tax squeeze on hard-working homeowners like Louis Ponzillo of America Street, a firefighter for 26 years.

He moonlighted for years to send his children to college to give them "a better chance in life," and he sees no rest in sight. He longs for a change, but Mr. Carter fails to inspire him.

"He doesn't move me," said Mr. Ponzillo, adding, "if he gets in, we may have another war." But he finds Mr. Ford equally unappealing because he would not help "average middle-class people" and because "the let Nixon go free."

How would he vote today? Mr. Ponzillo stared hard at the living room carpet and shook his head. "It's tough," he said finally. "I suppose it's my duty to vote but I don't think either one is capable."

Across America Street, Katherine Palladino the gregarious wife of a mechanic who calls herself "strictly a little lady at home" and "an American through and through," was clearly leaning to Mr. Ford. "You have to give that man a lot of credit—let him run it," she said, indignant over Mr. Carter's attacks.

Still, she felt the campaign was ignoring issues that affected her. "They're too busy arguing about General Brown and Earl Butz," she said. "They are not on our level." While she liked Mr. Ford, she found Betty Ford's openness too "undignified" for a First Lady. And as for the President's son Jack, who has admitted smoking marijuana, "Give him a good swat."

Some say Jimmy Carter, with his Southern manner and Baptist religion, speaks on Italian Catholic sensibilities. Few here put it that way, but it is clear the distance between Plains, Ga., and Waterbury is measured in more than miles.

"It's just a funny feeling," said Do-

lores J. Devito, a Democrat, trying to explain why she was still undecided.

The overwhelming sentiment in Town Plot is distrust and cynicism. "To tell you the truth, I haven't been listening—they make these promises and they don't deliver," said Lena Devito, an unemployed saleswoman, as a neighbor, Marisa Longo, nodded in agreement.

This is not to say that Jimmy Carter has no support here. Salvatore Lombardo, a retired tool setter who was interrupted as he tended his endive patch, approved of the Georgian as a "poor man's man." So did his next-door neighbor, Romeo Caputo, a factory worker who was found making red wine in his basement. And down the block Salvatore Adessio, a printer and a staunch Democrat since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, felt that "we could use a change."

But the Carter strength is so shallow that local pundits like Thomas McLarney, the Democratic registrar of voters, doubts the candidate's margin will exceed 5,000 votes—in a town where the Democrats usually win by 15,000.

Indeed, all signs indicate that assimilated Italians no longer vote as an ethnic bloc. Representative Ronald A. Sarasin, a Republican, is the clear favorite in Town Plot, even though his Democratic opponent, Mike Adanti, is an Italian.

But the mood is totally different 30 miles to the East in Hartford's South End, where one hears little English along Franklin Avenue and the men gather for inky espresso at the Rogno d'Oro Cafe. It is as hard to find a Ford backer here as a native-born American. Most of the men work in construction, and fully half are "loafing," as they say where there is no work.

"I'm going to vote Democratic, even if Carter is no good," said Luigi Torchia, a construction laborer, over coffee at the Allegro Cafe. Behind the counter, Giuseppe Miseri, a bricklayer who gave up his trade for lack of work, agreed that "we want a change."

And across the street at the Flora Italian Pastry Shop, Mario Chimiri leaned over cases full of pastries and candies to explain why he, too, was for Mr. Carter: "It can't get worse than now—nobody has money for cookies."

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MICHIGAN CAMPAIGN BECOMING VOLATILE

Disclosure of Extramarital Affair Puts Senate Race in Doubt—Signs of Backlash Evident

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Oct. 22—Sex and alleged dirty tricks have become the foremost issues in a bare-knuckled campaign for a United States Senate seat in Michigan—a state long known for its relatively civilized, serious-minded politics.

So volatile has the situation become that professional politicians lean first one way and then the other in their perplexed attempts to gauge what will happen on Nov. 2. Will the seat now held by Senator Philip A. Hart, a Democrat who is retiring, stay in the Democratic fold, or will it be picked off by the Republicans?

Many say that either Representative Donald W. Riegler Jr., a 36-year-old liberal Democrat from Flint, or Representative Marvin L. Esch, a 49-year-old moderate Republican from Ann Arbor, could win. Both men have been in the House of Representatives for 10 years.

An Extramarital Affair

What has made the campaign so incendiary is the disclosure last Sunday, in an article in The Detroit News, that Mr. Riegler carried on an extramarital affair with an unpaid Washington staff member in 1969, when his first marriage was breaking up.

The News said its article was based partly on tape recordings of conversations between Mr. Riegler and a woman identified only by a code name, "Dorothy." Further, the article said, Mr. Riegler had related details of the affair to other members of his staff.

Mr. Riegler promptly admitted the liaison, calling it "a foolish mistake that has been a source of great regret to me." But some leading Democrats feared the development would seriously damage Mr. Riegler's candidacy. At the time of the disclosure, Mr. Riegler had lost substantial ground to Mr. Esch in the polls but was still leading.

It was not the affair itself that might hurt him, one state Democratic leader said, but the fact that Mr. Riegler allegedly "exposed" his companion by telling others about the affair.

Signs of Backlash

As the week progressed, however, there were abundant signs of a backlash against Mr. Esch and The News, which supports him. Many voters, it appeared, considered it unfair to publish seven-year-old details of a long-ended affair two weeks before the election. In addition, there was no evidence or allegation that Mr. Riegler had supported the woman with Government funds, as former Representative Wayne L. Hayes of Ohio has been accused of doing.

"I'm voting for Riegler now for sure," said one downtown secretary who had been undecided before. "That publishing the story was dirty."

Mr. Riegler moved quickly to exploit such feelings and turn what had seemed like a big liability into a big asset. Even before the publication of The News article, Mr. Riegler had been accusing Mr. Esch of running a campaign of "distortion," "smear" and a "Nixon-Agnew style" of dirty tricks.

After the article appeared, Mr. Riegler intensified his statements, accusing Mr. Esch of conducting a campaign of "personal attack, malicious distortion, innuendo and outright slander." The News, he said, had been Mr. Esch's "willing accomplice."

Article Called 'Unfortunate'

Initially, Mr. Esch's only response was to say, "I don't think you can separate personal integrity from public trust." But a later, after Mr. Riegler renewed his attack in a prime-time television special, Mr. Esch said he considered the News article "unfortunate" and said he accepted Mr. Riegler's characterization of the affair as a mistake that he regretted.

But he also said he "rejected" and "resented" Mr. Riegler's suggestion that Mr. Esch was responsible for the article.

As the weekend approached, Democratic leaders reported a marked upsurge in volunteer work and campaign contributions by people coming to Mr. Riegler's defense. And Republican politicians were expressing fear that the backlash might derail Mr. Esch's drive to overtake the Democrat. The drive had brought him from 19 points behind Mr. Riegler in an early September poll to 7 points behind early this month.

All but eclipsed in the furor was any discussion of issues such as unemployment, inflation, foreign affairs, energy, crime or urban problems. Indeed, most of those issues had been overshadowed uncharacteristically, for Michigan, throughout the campaign.

Romney Joins in Attack

Personalities were injected early in the campaign, when former Gov. George Romney, campaigning for Mr. Esch, called Mr. Riegler an "unstable" man who "can't get along with his own wife."

Mr. Riegler has had to spend time recently rebutting the main thrust of Mr. Esch's attack, which also ignored most of the major national issues. That attack was contained in a series of hard-hitting and apparently effective television commercials. They accused Mr. Riegler of having written no laws in his 10 years in Congress, of voting for court-ordered busing 18 times, and of voting for easier parole of criminals.

Mr. Riegler maintained that Mr. Esch's television commercials were deliberate distortions of his record. But Mr. Esch stuck to his guns, asserting, "You can't distort the Congressional Record."

Going into the campaign, both candidates had demonstrated an ability to appeal to a broad spectrum of voters. Mr. Riegler switched from the Republican Party to the Democrats in 1973. Mr. Esch has been consistently elected in a district that, with the University of Michigan and throngs of automobile workers, would normally be strongly Democratic.

ns and Doctors Are Ahead in Group Campaign Donations

GTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Organized contributors nearly half the rest money that went to Presidential Congressional candidates Federal Election Commission filed today.

Spending reports filed by action committees that cover a variety of candidates, labor spent \$2,486,409 in the primaries. The medical profession, committees, spent \$1,294,060 a friendly candidates.

Spending reports have yet to be filed by the commission which available today a list of every contributed amounts from 00, the legal limit for individual contributors and President Carter's and President Carter's.

Spent by just those political itizes whose totals were re- came to \$5,298,215.

Big contributors to Mr. four men reported to be in posts in the Defense and nents if the Georgia Democ- ed: George W. Ball, Paul R. Vance and Paul Warnke. ayor Richard J. Daley, his several of his ward com- mated \$500 to Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter had won the mition. A maritime union, Calhoun, who got Mr. Carter for legislation favorable to Mr. Carter \$1,000.

Contributors to Mr. Ford, O. Andres and Kenneth Minnesota businessmen ntions to Richard M. Nixon's figured in the Watergate vith President Rockefeller, ich family members con- tal of \$6,000. Mr. Ford's adviser, Alan Greenspan, ary Carlis Hills, and indus- the Pillsbury, Firestone, Whitney families.

oney from a single family line Mosbachers—Robert, Ford's chief fund raiser; a, and Sandra Mosbacher d Emil, Emil Jr., Patricia, athryn Mosbacher of New e \$1,000 to Mr. Ford.

is family of Jacksonville, gomery, Ala., owners of grocery chain, contrib- d gave \$1,000 to both Mr. arter. But other members e family gave exclusively

Contributors were largely e worlds of oil, auton- law firms.

st contained many con- Georgia, Georgetown, Hollywood.

ave his own campaign sive wife Rosalynn, gave mly contributions listed \$1,000 contributions by his campaign. Expendi- ities are not limited. iple labor expenditure .LO. Committee on Polit- \$727,000 to 27 Senate candidates. The largest re- together was \$995, igh Medical Association.

Rated Nominee

ocrats in Louisiana

NS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The ne Court today declared Richard Tony Democrat Democratic Congress- n the First District. The n appeals court decision a suit by City Council- au, who contended that uldent votes had made timer in the Democratic

McCarthy Loses Bid For a Role in Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Eugene J. McCarthy failed today in a move to block tonight's Presidential campaign debate, from proceeding without him.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger declined to overturn the action of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which, in a brief unsigned order, rejected the independent candidate's argument that he was entitled to equal time in the debates under the fairness doctrine governing broadcasting.

The court said that Mr. McCarthy and former Gov. Lester G. Maddox of Georgia, who intervened in the case as the candidate of the American Independent Party, had "reasonable opportunities to have their views presented in contexts outside of the debates."

The court upheld the decision of the Federal Communications Commission rejecting Mr. McCarthy's claim for equal time.



Louis Ponzillo clips hedge on his home along America Street in Waterbury, Conn., where he has worked as a fireman for 26 years along with moonlighting jobs. He longs for a change but sees no rest in sight.

McCarthy Is Barred From Ballot In New York for 'Irregularities'

Continued From Page 1

of the 28,236 signatures on the petitions filed for Mr. McCarthy.

"Almost every page of 3,200 sheets has serious irregularities," the judge said.

He said, for example, that 1,956 signed signatures were not registered voters. He disqualified 4,020 other signatures because the signers had neglected to list Assembly districts and election districts, a requirement of the state election law. That law is often criticized, along with the petition process itself.

Justice Pennock also quarreled with the way workers for Mr. McCarthy had assembled the thousands of petition sheets, complaining that there was no separation by county or Congressional district.

The judge said "it was impossible" to determine if the petitions met the requirement of the 100 signatures from at least 20 Congressional districts because of the manner in which the petitions were put together in volumes.

Instead of defending questioned signatures on an individual basis, Justice Pennock said the lawyers for Mr. McCarthy offered him a "mathematical evaluation" on the validity of all signatures, a concept the judge said he could not accept.

A spokesman for Mr. McCarthy, in a telephone interview from the candidate's headquarters in Washington, said the lawyers for the Democratic State Committee were acting for Jimmy Carter in the petition challenge.

The spokesman said: "Carter was too embarrassed to do it through his New York State campaign directors, because last spring when his petitions were challenged in the New York Presidential primary he said the challengers were unfair and discriminatory."

Some delegates to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Jimmy Carter were struck from the April 4 Democratic primary ballot under challenges mounted chiefly by supporters of United States Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

In his ruling today, Justice Tennock said: "The petitions must be invalidated in order to sustain legal and orderly election."

Jersey Road Authority Refuses To Appoint Choice of Governor

WOODBRIDGE, N.J., Oct. 22 (AP)—

Contrary to the wishes of Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, the New Jersey Highway Authority has refused, at least for now, to appoint William F. Smith of South Orange as its executive director.

Instead, the authority voted unanimously yesterday to postpone filling the post "until all candidates have been considered."

Melvin L. Schweitzer of Manhattan, counsel to the Democratic State Committee, headed a team of lawyers who had been trying for weeks, first before the State Board of Elections and later at the trial before Justice Tennock, to get Mr. McCarthy removed from the ballot.

The rebuff to the McCarthy candidacy came a day after another Albany-based Supreme Court justice invalidated the Liberal Party nomination of Daniel P. Moynihan for United States Senator.

Edward M. Murray of Troy, a lawyer for Mr. Moynihan, said today that he hoped to appeal the ruling to the Appellate Division here early next week.

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Wings Deal Andersons' Worst Loss

By PARTON KEENE Special to The New York Times
DET, Oct. 21—After flying high in 17 other clubs of the National League by going six games suffering a loss, the Islanders into reality tonight by losing, he Detroit Red Wings.

As their future remains bright, they past caught up with them in the Stadium. Coach Al Arbour said "was outplayed in every way for all 60 minutes."

Lack of Enthusiasm
He added: "We—and especially nothing constructive. I had saves, even on those goals. total lack of enthusiasm on my part."

Wings score on their first shift period. (Michel Bergeron also did Dan Maloney's Polish scored the other

at all shocked," said Arbour by not? Because it's been years we've been playing, is been anything but fluid games. We haven't really thing anything.

Remember that we came and then the Islanders a goal seconds into the game is etched in my



Johnny Bench, most valuable player of the World Series, during parade through downtown Cincinnati yesterday

Erving Receives Hero's Welcome; Scores 16 in 19 Minutes for 76ers

Spurs Beat Philadelphia In Opener, 121-118

By TONY KORNEHEISER Special to The New York Times
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Let it everywhere be recorded that the time was 8:04 tonight when the Spectrum went dark in anticipation of the dawn of a new era in Philadelphia basketball.

As the crowd started to yell, Dave Zinkoff, the veteran public-address man for the 76ers, started the announcement that all those in attendance had come to hear.

Applause for Two Minutes
There was no way of telling exactly how Zinkoff had pronounced the name, because his voice had been drowned by a tidal wave of cheers cascading toward the solitary figure bathed in the spotlight on the floor.

Julius Erving was finally active in the National Basketball Association and, strangely, through a bizarre combination of the powers of money and pride, playing for Philadelphia.

Well," he said. "I'm here, aren't I?" But he said he hadn't had enough time to think about how he felt playing for Philadelphia.

Continued on Page 18, Column 5



Louis J. Lefkowitz

Lefkowitz Heeds Irate Net Fans

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York State said yesterday he was conducting an inquiry into the rights of season ticketholders seeking refunds from the Nets because of the sale of Julius Erving to the Philadelphia 76ers.

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Nets Seek a Replacement to Give Club Balance

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY Special to The New York Times

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 23—Kevin Loughery, coach of the New York Nets, came out in sweat clothes this afternoon at the Coliseum here to lead his team through its last preseason practice.

"You look ready to play," said Al Attles, the Golden State Warriors' coach, who was finishing his team's preparation for the National Basketball Association opener of the Nets and the Warriors tonight.

With the sale of Julius Erving yesterday, the Nets are left with an unbalanced team—three guards (Nate Archibald, John Williamson and Al Skinner), three centers (Kim Hughes, Mel Daniels and Earl Williams) and six forwards (Rich Jones, Jan van Breda Kolff, Tim Bassett, Rudy Hackett, Larry McNeill and Chuck Terry) chosen largely for rebounding and defensive skills.

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Yanks Are Haunted By a Big Red Sweep

Cincinnati Welcome Loss in Series Ends Quieter Than in '75 a Year of Victory

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22 (AP)—The scene was the same as last year's. The crowd was about the same size and they were cheering for the same heroes.

But what a difference a year made today when Cincinnati welcomed home its world champions for the second straight time.

Some Reds players noted that part of the excitement was missing or had taken a new form after their four-game World Series sweep of the New York Yankees.

"This year's crowd is different—like us," said Manager Sparky Anderson. "They're more professional than ever before. I'm more thrilled this year than I was last year, but we've learned to express ourselves and it stays inside."

The 35,000 welcoming fans were more subdued than last year when the Reds celebrated the dramatic seventh-game victory over the Boston Red Sox and won their first World Series since 1940.

"That first time is always the most exciting and I'll always remember it," said Joe Morgan, the second baseman, "but the second time is just as important, just as a third will be. But I'll always remember the excitement of those seven games."

Response Quieter
The crowd filled Fountain Square—the traditional gathering spot for celebrations—and cheered the players as each made his appearance and said a few words.

Tony Perez, the first baseman waved a white cowboy hat, smiled broadly and held a cigar over his head as he received one of the louder ovations of the half-hour ceremony.

Johnny Bench, the Series' most valuable player, chanted "We're No. 1, We're No. 1" as he did during last year's celebration, but the response was not as loud, nor as long.

Pete Rose, who gets excited just playing a normal game of baseball, admitted "I couldn't get turned on about the World Series this year."

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

By MURRAY CHASS
A few players drifted into the clubhouse at Yankee Stadium and drifted back out. A few left for home. Some stayed at their baseball homes, sleeping off the events of the previous six days that, at least for the moment, turned the fulfillment of their collective dream into a nightmare.

Dick Tidrow was one of the players who visited the Stadium briefly. As he carried his Yankee equipment bag out of the clubhouse yesterday, he roused for a moment to reflect on the four-game World Series sweep the Yankees had suffered at the hands of the defending champion Cincinnati Reds.

"I think we had our World Series in the playoffs," said Tidrow, the good relief pitcher who gave up the second of Johnny Bench's two home runs in the 7-2 fourth-game loss Thursday night. "They already had been through that a few times and they had their World Series in the World Series. We were gunning to get there. They were gunning to win it."

Lossing Is the Worst Thing
Billy Martin, the emotionally wrought manager, was not at the Stadium. He had admittedly experienced a "rough night" without getting too much sleep and he was taking it easy at the Sheraton Heights Hotel in Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., his summer home.

"Everybody says we had a great year," Martin said, sitting at a table in the hotel's darkened Sports Bar. "But heck, we lost four straight. Being thrown out of the World Series isn't the worst thing in the world. The worst thing is losing. It isn't something you turn off right away. It'll take me a while to tone down."

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



Pete Rose dons Yankee cap and gives thumbs-down sign at Cincinnati fete

Mendenhall Adding Giants' Woe

By MICHAEL KATZ Special to The New York Times

RICHMOND, N.J., Oct. 22—Mendenhall's get worse, Giants' woe is hurt.

Mendenhall and heart of the franchise left knee this morning Joe Greene of the Giants' opportunity.

"I'm dressed for practice at 10 today, but after watching the field limping, the whistle blows Sunday, out there," said Jack Mendenhall's partner on the line. "That's the kind

I sure hope I'll be out Mendenhall after receiving job in the trainer's room.

A few bright spots in the start has been Mendenhall to keep playing, some-

As in Other Years
much of last year with injury, another knee injury midway through the 1973 latest mishap occurred during the offensive team's

to give the offense a job," Mendenhall said.

sort of slants perfected as tackles, Greene and Mendenhall became en-

John Hicks, an offensive in having a helluva year," the defensive team's cap-

there's no doubt about playing like an all-pro

is losing six games in you go out and you try game, but you feel like

in Page 19, Column 3

Dave Anderson The Dodgers' New Manager Sees Red

Now that the Cincinnati Reds have won the World Series again, they want to be the first National League team to win it three consecutive years. But first, they must win the National League West next season and that's where Tom Lasorda might create a challenge, with his spirit as well as with his team. Tom Lasorda is the new manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, succeeding Walter Alston, and Tom Lasorda is as combative as Walter Alston was calm.

"Things," says Peter O'Malley, the Dodger president, "are going to be different around here." And if 49-year-old Tom Lasorda, once a left-handed pitcher and Alston's noisy third-base coach the last four seasons, instills his aggressiveness into the Dodgers, the Reds will know they're in a race. In his seven years of managing in the Dodger farm system, his teams won five pennants. But his reputation as a battler preceded him in 1968 when he was assigned to take over the Dodgers' club at Ogden, Utah.

"Remember," cautioned Buzzy Bavasi, then a Dodger vice president, "no fights now."

"Who me?" Tom Lasorda answered in all humility and propriety. "Me fight? No way."

'But We Won the Pennant'
In the first inning of his first game, Tom Lasorda was coaching at third base when he picked up a foul ball and tossed it out of play.

"What'd you do that for?" the opposing manager yelled. "The ball was dirty, that's why," Lasorda yelled back. "One word led to another," Tom Lasorda recalls now, "and now the other manager comes out on the field toward me. He was a real big guy and the closer he got, the bigger he got. When he got close enough, I hit him a left hand and now their whole team is coming out of the dugout. We had a dandy. The next day Buzzy phoned the first thing in the morning—the first inning of my first game and I'm in a fight. But we won the pennant."

The people in the Dodger front office remember those pennants. That's why Tom Lasorda is their new manager.

"The wildest fight I was ever in," Tom Lasorda was saying during the World Series, "was when I was pitching for Cuba in the winter league back in '52. I was pitching for Cabal in the winter league had a big first baseman, Chiquitin Cabrera, that I didn't like. This on Saturday night I turned him upside down a few times, then I hit him in the ribs. I looked away, thinking he was going to first base, but when I looked back here he was coming at me with the bat in his hands, and he was big enough without the bat. I didn't even have a ball to throw at him. But when he got real close, just when he was about to swing the bat at me, I threw my glove in his face and tackled him up."

"I don't know how I did it, but I lifted him up in the air and swung him around. I guess my adrenaline was

Look at it this way: Your daughter's recipe for simple old-fashioned gravy includes a whole bottle of Madeira and half a cup of cognac. And you're still drinking ordinary scotch?

Pinch 12... old Scotch
B&P PROOF BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY - RENFIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.

And in Denver, where Lasorda also pitched, they remember a brawl in the American Association playoffs.

"We were down, 3-0, in the series to Omaha and Ralph Houk, who was the manager there then, says to me, 'Can you start a fight?' and I said, 'What inning?' Omaha had a big pitcher named Barnes, who knocked down Tony Kubek, and on the next pitch Tony tried to drag a bunt but it went foul. I was coaching at first base between starts. I picked up the ball and fired it at Barnes, but I missed and when the third baseman picked it up, he fired it over at me. On the next pitch, Tony bunted fair and threw a block at Barnes and we had a dandy. Better yet, we won four straight to win the playoffs."

Tom Lasorda had a career 0-4 won-lost record as a major league pitcher with the Kansas City A's after the Dodgers looked at him during both the 1954 and 1955 seasons.

"Buzzy told me he had to send me back to Montreal and I told him, 'I can pitch up here, send somebody else down,' Tom Lasorda recalls. "Buzzy said, 'Who?' and I said, 'Sandy Koufax, he's not doing anything.' But Buzzy explained how Koufax had to be kept because of the bonus rule. So they kept Koufax instead of me, but nobody knows what would have happened if they kept me. Maybe I would have been better than Koufax—who knows?"

Now that's a positive thinker. And if the Dodgers are to dethrone the Reds, the Dodgers need a manager who is a positive thinker.

Yanks' Victory Dreams End in Red Nightmare

Continued From Page 17

Mickey Mantle next Monday for a four-day vacation. His players will find their own ways to unwind from the devastating Series sweep and then, eventually, they will be able to remember what a good season they had, winning the Yankees' first pennant in 12 years and showing promise of more to come.

They also will come to realize that they earned a record paycheck for their postseason efforts. Based on an average 32 full Series shares, each Yankee player, manager and coach who spent the entire season in New York will receive \$20,822, well over the previous record year's share of \$15,704.

The Reds figure to receive \$27,763 each, also significantly more than the previous winner's high of \$24,617.

When the Series ended, the Reds had achieved the 13th sweep in the 73-year history of the Series and the Yankees had suffered their third sweep and 10th loss in 30 postseason appearances.

Bench, the catcher who had endured the worst offensive season of his nine-year major league career, won the Series most valuable player award and he posted the fourth highest batting average, .533, in Series history.

And then there was the other catcher, Thurman Munson, who showed why he will win the American League's Most Valuable Player award for the regular season. He finished the Series with six straight hits, equaling a Series record, and had a .529 average, the highest ever by a player on a losing team.

Munson Hurt by Remarks

After the final game, Sparky Anderson, the Reds' garrulous manager, suggested to no one should embarrass Munson or anyone else by comparing him to Bench, and the Yankees catcher retorted firmly by saying he resented being unfairly belittled.

"It's sad enough to lose," said the suddenly outspoken Munson, who batted .475 in the team's nine postseason games, "but it's tough to have it rubbed in your face."

"I heard what he did," Martin said of Munson when the exchange was mentioned yesterday. "Whatever Thurman does is class."

If some of the Reds were reacting with something less than class by sounding cocky about their victory, the Yankees couldn't be completely oblivious either of not giving the Reds as much credit as they deserved.

Throughout the Series, some of the Yankees' strongest opponents were getting a lot of blop hits. Martin struck at that theme again yesterday.

"In the last game," the manager said, "they played up to their capabilities. They showed me what a good club they

are. But that was the only Red power I saw. The rest of it was a lot of Red baloney."

In speaking of power, Martin was referring primarily to Bench, who drove in five of the seven runs with his homers off Ed Figueroa in the fourth inning and Tidrow in the ninth. Otherwise, the Reds played their most mistake-prone game of the Series, committing one base-running blunder and two errors that could have been costly. The Yankees, however, could not take advantage of those breaks.

If anything about the Reds surprised Martin, it was their pitching. He figured the Yankees would be able to score against the starters and then really start scoring when the relievers came into the game.

The Cincinnati pitching, though, was better than he expected (the Yankees scored only eight runs in the four games) and the Yankee pitching was worse than he expected.

"Would Martin do anything differently with his pitching if he had a chance to do it over again?"

Designated Non hitters

"No," he replied. "In the first game I had a choice between Doyle Alexander and Ken Holtzman. I was influenced by Yogi. He knew the Reds pretty well and said they could be stopped by offspeed pitching."

So Martin took his coach's advice and went with Alexander and Holtzman wasn't scheduled to pitch until the fifth game. There never was a fifth game, of course.

Some people thought there had to be a deeper reason behind Holtzman's inactivity in the playoffs and Series than his faulty pitching in the last part of the season. There might have been, but Martin denied that any problems existed between them.

"I like Kenny very much," Martin said. "I never let personalities interfere with my managing. If I did, there would be a couple guys who wouldn't have played this season."

One of those players obviously was Elliott Maddox, who played in the first two games of the Series but not in the last two after he struck out twice and grounded into a double play with a total of five men on base in the second game.

However, Maddox was only part of the Yankees' designated hitter problem. Carlos May went hitless in nine times at bat and made the last out in three innings Thursday night with a total of five runners on base. Altogether, the Yankee designated hitters collected one hit in 16 times at bat. The Reds, who had the dh forced on them, got five hits in 14 at bats from Dan Driessen, their designated hitter.

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Fourth-Game Box Score

CINCINNATI (N)					YANKEES (A)				
	AB	R	H	BI		AB	R	H	BI
Rose, 3b	5	0	1	0	Rivers, cf	5	1	1	0
Griffey, lf	5	0	0	0	White, lf	5	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	0	Munson, c	3	1	1	0
Peréz, 1b	3	1	0	0	Chambliss, 1b	4	0	1	1
Driessen, dh	3	1	0	0	May, dh	3	0	0	0
Foster, lf	4	2	2	5	Stanley, ss	3	0	0	0
Bench, c	4	2	2	5	Nettelé, 3b	3	0	2	0
Geronomo, cf	4	1	2	0	Gamble, rf	4	0	0	0
Concepcion, ss	3	0	2	1	Randolph, 2b	4	0	0	0
Nolan, p	0	0	0	0	Henrichs, ph	1	0	0	0
McEnaney, p	0	0	0	0	Mason, ss	0	0	0	0
					Velez, ph	1	0	0	0
					Figueroa, p	0	0	0	0
					Tidrow, p	0	0	0	0
					Lyle, p	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	9	7	Total	36	7	8	2

Errors—Morgan, Concepcion. Double plays—Yankees 1. Left on base—Cincinnati 4. Strikeouts—Two base hits—Chambliss, Geronomo, Concepcion. Home runs—Bench (2), Stolen bases—Geronomo, Morgan, Rivers.

IP H R ER BB SO Bat PO A E Fldg

Nolan (W, 1-0) 8 8 2 2 1 1 1 0 1 1.000

McEnaney 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1.000

Figueroa (L, 0-1) 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000

Tidrow 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000

Lyle 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000

Save—McEnaney (2). Wild pitch—Figueroa. Time of game—2:36. Attendance—58,700.

Composite Box of Series Games

CINCINNATI REDS													NEW YORK YANKEES																					
	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	BI	SO	BB	PO	A	E	Fldg		G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	BI	SO	BB	PO	A	E	Fldg					
Rose, 3b	4	16	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	167	14	0	1.000	Rivers, cf	4	18	3	0	0	0	2	1	167	14	0	1.000							
Griffey, lf	4	17	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	159	5	0	1.000	White, lf	4	17	2	0	0	0	2	1	159	5	0	1.000							
Morgan, 2b	4	15	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	33	32	2	.923	Munson, c	4	17	2	0	0	0	2	1	159	5	0	1.000							
Peréz, 1b	4	16	1	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	313	31	4	1.000	Chambliss, 1b	4	18	3	0	0	0	1	0	159	5	0	1.000							
Driessen, dh	4	16	1	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	313	31	4	1.000	May, dh	4	16	1	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	313	31	4	1.000					
Foster, lf	4	14	3	6	1	0	4	3	2	4	29	14	0	1.000	Stanley, ss	4	13	3	4	2	0	2	2	3	3	0	1	1.500						
Bench, c	4	15	4	6	1	0	2	6	1	2	308	12	0	1.523	Nettelé, 3b	4	13	3	4	2	0	2	2	3	0	1	1.523							
Geronomo, cf	4	13	3	4	2	0	1	2	2	3	308	12	0	1.523	Gamble, rf	4	13	3	4	2	0	2	2	3	0	1	1.523							
Concepcion, ss	4	13	3	4	2	0	1	2	2	3	308	12	0	1.523	Randolph, 2b	4	13	3	4	2	0	2	2	3	0	1	1.523							
Nolan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	Henrichs, ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
McEnaney, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	Mason, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
														1.000	Velez, ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
														1.000	Figueroa, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
														1.000	Tidrow, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
														1.000	Lyle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	134	22	42	10	0	3	4	21	16	122	103	35	5.978	Total	4	134	22	42	10	0	3	4	21	16	122	103	35	5.978					

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

Cincinnati Reds 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 5-23

New York Yankees 1 1 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0-23

Double plays—Cincinnati 4, Yankees 6. Left on base—Cincinnati 22, Yankees 33. Stolen bases—Griffey, Morgan 2, Concepcion, Driessen, Geronomo 2, Rivers. Sacrifice fly—Nettelé, Rose, Griffey. Hit by pitcher—Gullett (Chambliss), Svein—McEnaney 2. Umpires—Werner (NL), DiBiase (AL), B. Williams (NL), Deegan (AL), Frooming (NL), Phillips (AL). A—210 (1st game), 233 (2nd game), 240 (3rd game), 236 (4th game), A—54,526 (1st game), 54,816 (2nd game), 56,667 (3rd game), 56,700 (4th game).

PITCHING SUMMARY

	G	CG	IP	R	BB	SO	HB	WP	L	Pct	ER	ERA
Gullett	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Borbon	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Norman	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Billingham	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Zachary	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
McEnaney	2	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Nolan	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0.00
Total	4	0	8.0	30	8	12	16	1	0	0.000	8	2.00



Julius Erving tries on new 76er uniform as Billy Cunningham, retired 76er, visits locker room before game against San Antonio at Philadelphia.

Now That Playtime Is Finished Baseball Gets Back to Business

The World Series is over, but the baseball business goes on. A pile of work, some of it of historic significance, remains to be done in the offices of the commissioner, the two league presidents, the individual clubs and the Players Association during the next few weeks.

Reducing the player-management contract reached last July to specific contract terms has just begun. There is special urgency to spelling out the finer details of the "re-entry" procedure, by which the players who have become free agents by playing out their option years will be placed on the negotiation lists of various teams because that re-entry draft (a term the players dislike) is scheduled for Nov. 5.

Some Players Can Refuse

There is also difficulty with the 1977 American League schedule, which conflicts with the regulations that govern scheduling. For example, there is a rule that no team can be scheduled to play on more than 19 consecutive days; but with the American League expanding to 14 teams, there are instances of 24 to 47 consecutive days of play on various team's schedules. Such discrepancies must be resolved through negotiation, which may not be simple.

Then there's the American League expansion draft, set for Nov. 4, through which the new Seattle and Toronto teams will be stocked. And the annual winter meetings (in Los Angeles the week of Dec. 6) are not far off.

Here's a calendar of pending business:

Oct. 25—American League rosters frozen for expansion-draft purposes. This means that interleague trading, which would ordinarily begin five days after the World Series, won't become possible until after Nov. 4. It will then be permissible until the last day of the winter meetings, presumably Dec. 10.

Also on this date, the 12 American League clubs must file their lists of 15 players to be withheld from the expansion draft. And the league will notify the two new teams of the status of "10 and five" players—those who have at least 10 years of major league service with the last five with one club. Such players can refuse to be traded, so the expansion teams will be told which ones have indicated willingness to go to an expansion team.

Nov. 4—Re-entry draft, in which only the 24 existing teams will take part. About 25 players are in the free-agent category now. Teams will pick, in reverse order of the standings, the name of a player they wish to negotiate with. Only 12 clubs can list any particular player (but his original club can also deal with him).

Nat'l Hockey League

THURSDAY NIGHT AT CLEVELAND

St. Louis (1) vs. Cleveland (1)

First Period—Cleveland, 3-0-0; St. Louis, 0-0-0. Second Period—Cleveland, 2-0-0; St. Louis, 0-0-0. Third Period—Cleveland, 1-0-0; St. Louis, 0-0-0. Final Score—Cleveland, 6-0-0.

Nat'l Hockey League

AT PHILADELPHIA

Chicago (1) vs. Philadelphia (1)

First Period—Philadelphia, 1-0-0; Chicago, 0-0-0. Second Period—Philadelphia, 2-0-0; Chicago, 0-0-0. Third Period—Philadelphia, 1-0-0; Chicago, 0-0-0. Final Score—Philadelphia, 4-0-0.

Nat'l Hockey League

AT MONTREAL

First Period—Montreal, 2-0-0; Toronto, 0-0-0. Second Period—Montreal, 1-0-0; Toronto, 0-0-0. Third Period—Montreal, 1-0-0; Toronto, 0-0-0. Final Score—Montreal, 4-0-0.

Nat'l Hockey League

AT WASHINGTON

First Period—Washington, 1-0-0; Los Angeles, 0-0-0. Second Period—Washington, 2-0-0; Los Angeles, 0-0-0. Third Period—Washington, 1-0-0; Los Angeles, 0-0-0. Final Score—Washington, 4-0-0.

Nat'l Hockey League

AT GARDEN, S.P.M.

First Period—Boston, 1-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Second Period—Boston, 2-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Third Period—Boston, 1-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Final Score—Boston, 4-0-0.

Nat'l Hockey League

AT GARDEN, S.P.M.

First Period—Boston, 1-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Second Period—Boston, 2-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Third Period—Boston, 1-0-0; New York, 0-0-0. Final Score—Boston, 4-0-0.

Spectrum Fans Give Erving Big Welcome

He Scores 16 in Opener Nets Seek Replacement

thinking about anything but driving. I guess he thinks I'll come when I get settled.

By 6:30, Erving was in the 76ers locker room, being asked by the team trainer: "It was assigned to a dressing space between Joe [Benson] and Carl [Wells]. You were in the room because you were supposed to be in the room near Erving."

He dressed quickly, receiving the welcomes from his new teammates: Mike [Dunleavy], Henry [Schoff] and Doug [Collins].

"Doc," exclaimed Collins, "how you doing, man?"

"Julius," said Steve [Fitz], "welcome to the 'Sixers'."

Most of his teammates had not yet arrived by the time Erving put on his new white uniform, with No. 6 on the front and the back.

"Too big," Erving said. "Gotta get a taper job."

Erving called for some body lotion to smooth his skin and, as he applied it to his legs, announced to the reporters, who hung on his every word, "I may not play a lick, but I'll sure be the sweetest-smelling 76er."

He was asked how much he would play, and he said he would play for as long as Shus [wanting] to play. But maybe not so well.

A Greeting From Harry

"I haven't played competition for months," he said. "In my mind, I feel I can do anything I want to do on the basketball court. But I don't think my body can do what my mind wants it to do. My body will tell me when it's ready. I'll take time."

Everywhere Erving went, reporters followed. Everything he said, reporters noted. They watched him dress, and they heard him breathe.

"In my life," he said, "this is the most eyes I've ever had on me when I'm dressing—the most."

He was dressed and ready when most of the team walked into the locker room at 7:10. Darryl [Dawkins], Lloyd [Frees] and Freddy [Carter] said hello. Least of all was the ubiquitous Dancing Harry.

"Doc-tori!" George [McGinnis], who was indisputably the best forward in town until yesterday, was among the last to say hello. He walked quietly into the shower area where Erving stood, and grinned widely.

73 by Mrs. MacLaurin Leads Seniors by St. Pinehurst N.C.

MAURINE MACLAURIN, 73, of the MacLaurin family of Savannah, Ga., par 73 today and took the lead in the 19th annual N. South Ladies Senior golf championship.

Mrs. MacLaurin, recent winner of the United States Golf Association women's tournament at Calif., also won the senior hole-in-one Wednesday at Pinehurst, N.C., Oct. 22. MacLaurin of Savannah, Ga. par 73 today and took the lead in the 19th annual N. South Ladies Senior golf championship.

Mrs. MacLaurin, recent winner of the United States Golf Association women's tournament at Calif., also won the senior hole-in-one Wednesday at Pinehurst, N.C., Oct. 22. MacLaurin of Savannah, Ga. par 73 today and took the lead in the 19th annual N. South Ladies Senior golf championship.

Scores on WQXR

Spectrum Fans Erving Big...

Special 1.50

1 Fire Control Victor Over Hurdles at Belmont

By STEVE CADY
Honest Pleasure due to be withdrawn from the Gold Cup at scratch time this morning...

With Forego expected to run until a couple of days ago, Honest Pleasure had been sharpened for speed instead of for a mile and a half...

That leaves Riviere, a 14-length winner of the 1 1/4-mile Ruffian Stakes in her most recent start...

Forego, winning this fall with as many as 137 pounds on his back, would have been an overwhelming favorite...



Fire Control, center rear, rallied to win Temple Gwathmey steeplechase at Belmont. Casamir, left, and Happy Intellectual were out of the money.

described by Jockey Club brochures as "racing's crowning event" and the "definitive test."
Yesterday's Temple Gwathmey represented the second leg in steeplechasing's triple crown series...

New Giant Woe: Mendenhall Hurt

Continued From Page 17
if you're losing it doesn't do any good," said Mendenhall. "Hard ain't the word for it."

Jones of Colts Appears In Top Form for Jets

By GERALD ESKENAZI
The last time the Jets beat the Baltimore Colts a 23-year-old quarterback named Bert Jones completed 36 of 53 passes...

Lefkowitz Heeds Irate Net Fans

Continued From Page 17
in the National Basketball Association. Lefkowitz added he would take action warranted by the results of the inquiry...

St. Thomas Golf Victor

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 22 (AP)—Doug Dixon and Donnie Hill helped the University of St. Thomas of Houston stretch a two-stroke first-round lead into a 14-stroke victory in the Centenary golf tournament today...

Belmont Racing

Table with columns for Race, Horses, Odds, and Results. Includes sections for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Roosevelt

Table with columns for Race, Horses, Odds, and Results. Includes sections for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Meadowlands

Table with columns for Race, Horses, Odds, and Results. Includes sections for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Meadowlands Results

Table with columns for Race, Horses, Odds, and Results. Includes sections for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Boats & Accessories
Buying? Consult these columns every day.
MINT COND—LOW HOURS Egg Harbor 1975 33' Sportfisherman
43' DOUBLE CABIN 1960 COLONIAL
SACRIFICED! 1967 CAVALIER 25'
WINTER YACHT BASIN
GRAND BIRDS 47'
70 ALGAS PACEMAKER
BOOTHBY 33'
41' TRAWLER
57' CONNIE 1964
73 C Commander 31'
42 ft Post 1975
1975 33 SILVERTON
1969 PACEMAKER 42'
31' 63' Unichron Spl Fish

10/23/76

Democrats Puzzled by Polls Indicating a Drift Toward G.O.P.

By MAURICE CARROLL
Special to The New York Times

When the rest of New York voted Democratic, Erie County, heavily Roman Catholic Buffalo, has traditionally been more Democratic. But this time the pattern might change, and no one seems to be sure why.

Joseph F. Crangle said Mr. Crangle, the Erie County leader, abandoned his post of the Moynihan-for-Senator to hurry to Erie and try to appear drift away from the surprised me that Bella Abzug Democratic Senate primary (in it surprised Joe, too, his counterpart, Thomas MacKinchieff in the post-beat headquarters in the Stator

Lincoln shrugged. The Democratic ticket that, from the of Erie County Republicans, it, he said—Jimmy Carter and Daniel P. Moynihan for Senator. But he still could finger on precisely what might the traditional political pavor of the Republicans— and Senator James L.

is Have 10-to-1 Edge
gray, depressed city of western tip of Lake Erie, Democratic center by, hope to 1.1 million New the political focus for west-

Some suspect that his shift of scene, except for an occasional drop-in at Moynihan headquarters in New York City, has been a 10-to-1 edge in the State Assembly, in the County Legislature, and delegation broken by a

The Buffalo Evening News measuring by The Courier-Express a county departing from its past political pat-

and knowledgeable local re- as The News's George Bor- Herman of The Courier-Express suggest a mixture of personalities of the candi- Catholic makeup of the he fear of the fiscally

an area with a nearly 10 is rate that Democrats are and, in Mr. Moynihan's der during the three-week

orelli asked during a news pt. 17, did Mr. Moynihan- ublic employees' strikes? Makowski, the candidate's ed earlier that day to meet atives of the striking teach- Moynihan apparently had situation.

replied that the state ublic-employee strikes had But then—as he frequently he—marked on a lec-

the right to strike for he," he said, and he added, ouldn't come to an end with hers strike."

ould be able to strike," ine on Mr. Herman's front-

he helped Catholic voters by his role in a proposed constitutional amendment to return control over abortion to the states, and Mr. Moynihan to be hurt by the Democrats' platform plank opposing such an amendment. Priests in many Roman Catholic pulpits have spoken up for the anti-abortion movement, and it is said that in some cases they have criticized Mr. Carter and the Democrats and praised Mr. Buckley.

But the telephone talk is starting to turn favorable, said Norman Dearmeyer, who runs the 18th zone in the university section of Buffalo for the Democrats and who had noted 14 "O.K.'s," 11 "no answers" and only one "not going to vote" among the Democrats he telephoned today.

Every one of those phoned is also to be called by a district worker and visited by an election inspector before Nov. 2, Mr. Dearmeyer said. And at 10 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. on Election Day, those "O.K.'s" who have not been crossed off at polling places as voting will get follow-up calls.

"It's Getting Good"
"We were shaky up to the second debate," Mr. Dearmeyer said. "Now it's getting good." He turned back to his telephone.

Twenty-two-year-old John Boundy of Williamsville, a senior at the University of Buffalo, was getting a similarly Democratic pattern in his calls from Republican headquarters. But he was working a black, heavily Democratic district in the center city, he said, and he was not discouraged.

The anti-Moynihan stuff we hear could be the Bella Abzug thing, ventured Laurie Pawlowski, who supervises a five-telephone Republican bank. "Moynihan was shoved down their throats by Joe Crangle, and some people seem to be protesting it."

To the extent that editorial-page endorsements count in the eight-county western New York section that focuses on Buffalo, the Republicans are in good shape.

The News has endorsed Mr. Ford and is certain to endorse Mr. Buckley. The Courier-Express has endorsed Mr. Buckley and is expected to endorse Mr. Ford.

Court Lifts Tuna Fishing Ban
SAN DIEGO, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Saying the economic consequences "would be enormous," a Federal judge has ordered the National Fisheries Service and Coast Guard not to enforce a tuna fishing ban scheduled to go into effect today and meant to save porpoises from death in fishermen's nets. The 10-day restraining order was issued yesterday in response to pleas from fishermen that it would wreck their industry. The Government said that the tuna fisheries could afford to suspend fishing for the rest of the year and that Congress meant to take such steps to protect porpoises and other marine mammals.



Elizabeth Moynihan, right, wife of the Democratic senatorial candidate, enjoying visit with volunteers yesterday at campaign office in Manhattan.

Democrats Hold Moynihan Rally And Carey Warns of a Close Race

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

Regular Democratic leaders rallied around Daniel P. Moynihan yesterday, calling on each other and all Democratic officeholders to drum up support for Mr. Moynihan's campaign for the United States Senate from New York.

At a meeting to which he had invited 200 Democratic leaders, Governor Carey led the plea for unity in the party and action on behalf of Mr. Moynihan.

Governor Carey warned the leaders at a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning, that the race between Mr. Moynihan and his Conservative-Republican opponent was going to be a close one, "and the close ones are lost in the last week of the campaign."

The Governor said that all Democrats, including those not up for re-election this year, would have to overcome an apparent apathy among voters, to influence the large number of undecided voters and counter "a doctrine of fatalism" being spread by Senator James L. Buckley.

Senator Buckley is "selling hokum," Governor Carey asserted, by telling voters that if the Federal Government took over welfare costs there would be an "immediate increase in taxes in this state which has the highest taxes in the nation already."

"Identify the Issues"
"Identify the issues in your area, point to Buckley's record and show he is doing nothing about it," the Governor urged in an impassioned plea.

"Even if you are not running, you are in a campaign in your district," he added. Among the city and state officeholders and party leaders at the meeting were Manhattan Borough President Percy E.

Sutton; David Dinkins, City Clerk, and other black leaders who have refrained from endorsing Mr. Moynihan.

"We are here because we were invited by the Governor, not to endorse Mr. Moynihan," Mr. Sutton said. However, both he and Mr. Dinkins said that they would not "under any circumstance vote for Senator Buckley."

"The black community wants some signal from Mr. Moynihan, some specific reference to black problems, a direct appeal, a walk in a black community," Mr. Dinkins said.

Walking Tour Put Off
Mr. Moynihan had scheduled a walking tour of the South Bronx for Thursday but had to cancel it to appear in court in Albany where the Conservative Party succeeded in gaining the removal of his name from the Liberal line on the ballot. He intends to reschedule that appearance this week-end, campaign aides said.

State Senator Joseph L. Galanter, a former classmate of Mr. Moynihan at Benjamin Franklin High School, and Brooklyn Assemblyman Edward Griffith joined the group that crowded around Mr. Moynihan after the meeting.

Paul O'Dwyer, president of the City Council, and a rival in the primary race for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, also pleaded for unity at the meeting.

Later, at a press conference in the office of the Building and Construction Trades Council on East 43d Street, Peter Brennan, former Secretary of Labor under President Nixon, told Mr. Moynihan that "we are joining the rest of the labor movement to endorse you and work for your election."

Last year, millions of readers in 25 countries gobbled up the paperback novels published by Harlequin Enterprises in Canada. The number of Harlequin Romances sold was about:

- a. 72 million.
- b. 9 million.
- c. 33 million.

The staff of the State Public Service Commission reviewed a Consolidated Edison request for a rate increase to \$249.6 million in more revenue and recommended:

- a. Disapproval pending further study.
- b. Approval because of rising fuel prices.
- c. A cutback in the rate increase to provide \$14.4 million of the original request.

Nathan Milstein played the Brahms Violin Concerto and, by the time he had finished, there was general agreement that five months of reconstruction had definitely improved the acoustics at:

- a. Albert Hall in London.
- b. Symphony Hall in Boston.
- c. Avery Fisher Hall in New York.

Petroleum experts who met last week in Boulder, Colo., predicted that the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries would do the following this winter:

- a. Stand out on prices.
- b. Increase prices by 23 percent.
- c. Increase prices by 10 percent.

The Commerce Department announced that the rate of growth in the Gross National Product had slowed to 4 percent in the third quarter of 1976. Can you define Gross National Product?

The current top-selling furniture style is reported to be Early American. Which of the following styles do leading furniture makers regard as the top challenger?

- a. Oriental.
- b. Modern.
- c. Traditional Italian.

The sward of a Nobel Prize to Saul Bellow, the novelist, made it a clean sweep for the United States in the Nobel awards for literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and economics. Which Nobel Prize was not awarded this year?

The chemistry award was for work in determining the nature and structure of boranes. What are boranes?

Career bureaucrats on the ascendancy in China are reported to be "reversing the verdict" of a movement started about 10 years ago to preserve party purity, sustain revolutionary zeal and re-emphasize the value of manual labor. What was the movement called?

Both President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger addressed themselves recently to the question of whether Israel was a "military burden." What prompted their statements?

Books of the Times

Women Who Work

By ALDEN WHITMAN

AMERICA'S WORKING WOMEN: A Documentary History—1600 to the Present. Compiled and edited by Roslyn Eastwood, Linda Gordon, Susan Reverby. 408 pages. Illustrated. Random House. Hardcover, \$15; paperback, \$8.95.

NONBODY SPEAKS FOR ME: Self-Portraits of American Working-Class Women. By Nancy Seifer. 477 pages. Illustrated. The Simon & Schuster. \$19.95.

WORLDS OF PAIN: Life in the Working-Class Family. By Lillian Breslow Rubin. 268 pages. Basic Books. \$11.95.

In the last couple of years the American women's movement has shifted its attention from liberation to working-class women out of a realization, no doubt, that the earlier feminism was bounded by the professional and middle-class concerns out of which it was born. These concerns not only produced the powerful "The Feminine Mystique," but they also led women to ponder their special historical experience.

Studies of this experience, particularly in the United States, have brought women generally out of the shadowland they had for so long inhabited; but, once in the sunlight, it was perceived that women, like men, could best be defined by the work they performed. Furthermore, in questioning why appeals against sexism and in favor of equality made so little dent among the majority of women, it became evident that working-class women were different, that "sisterhood" was not a universal bond. Women workers, it was discovered, toiled under an overriding economic and social inequality.

The attitudes of women workers, it was found, are shaped by two basic factors: They sell the labor power for wages—often outside wages—outside the home; and they also work "free" as housewives and mothers. They are the victims of a double exploitation, and the sexual division of labor in the factory and in the home leads to the chauvinism with which they are often treated by their husbands. If there is such a thing as a triple bind, women workers are in it.

Diligent Hunting
Like everything else, this has a history, which "America's Working Women" sets out to chart coherently for the first time. As a result of diligent hunting, the book's editors and compilers demonstrate that women workers have left a record of their thoughts, concerns and activities over the years, and that an optimistic naive radicalism defused them. To comprehend the depth of this feeling one has only to read Leonora Barry's Reports to the Knights of Labor, written in the late 1880's.

Ordinarily, documentary history is as dull as dishwater, but the freshness of this book's material—it includes dozens of first-hand reports like Miss Barry's—makes it as sparkling as a glass of champagne.

One of the book's implications is that women workers have strong feelings of frustration, an attitude that Nancy Seifer dwells on in "Nobody Speaks for Me." Armed with a tape recorder, Miss Seifer, a former ethnic specialist in the administration of former Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, has put down the life stories of 10 working-class women. For most of them, it has been one step forward, two steps back. The battle for survival is barely won.

These oral histories are authentic testimony to the pervasive effects of women's liberation among women of the working class. Although they do not relate to most of its goals, what has occurred is the importance of individual identity. Miss Seifer and her tape recorder have done an excellent job of showing how these women are battling, often against traditional value

systems, to express themselves in some personal manner. Their frustrations are very real. As one woman recalls: "I finally did go to college, just part-time for a couple of years, but my parents didn't want me to go at all. They don't even have a year all together, but when I was going, they wouldn't help me out at all. I lived at home and paid them room and board."

My mother thought I should get married, have kids and stay home. She was upset when I went back to work after having my kids, and she was very upset when I took this job. It's not a woman's job. But she doesn't think women should work, period."

Miss Seifer attempts to put her interviews into focus in an introduction, which can be safely skipped. It is full of foundationese, a special jargon that Miss Seifer has had the misfortune to acquire to the great detriment to clear, parsible English. I am certain, nevertheless, that Miss Seifer's heart is in the right place, for she is an obviously sensitive interviewer and has achieved genuine rapport with her subjects.

Her women do come through, and the book should be read for what they have to say. These women—and others like them—are quite evidently the restless giant of the women's movement. The portrait of everyday life in the working class that emerges from Miss Seifer's book is reinforced by Lillian Breslow Rubin's "Worlds of Pain," a sociological study of some 30 West Coast families who live on an income well below the national median of \$12,000 a year.

Myth of Affluence
Writing without cant and in plain English, Miss Rubin describes a grim world of work without pleasure, of marriage without communication, of sex without love, of aspiration without fulfillment. In her families, life is so barren that men and women do not even bother to grin and bear it. It is a landscape that perhaps only a Dante could do justice to.

As Miss Rubin sees it, the promises of American bounty always just elude the grasp of workers, who have been conditioned to prize such middle-class status symbols as color television sets and shiny motor cars. On their incomes, though, workers sink into unending debt to obtain what they regard as the amenities of life. Their near-poverty is also emotional and political in Miss Rubin's illuminating description.

Workers' wives are also affected by the myth of affluence that envelops their low estate. The virtues they most esteem in a husband are all negative: "He's a steady worker; he doesn't drink; he doesn't hit me," they say. "Women," Miss Rubin asserts, "generally suffer alone." And she adds:

"Despite all the publicity generated by the women's movement about the dissatisfactions women experience in marriage, most working-class women continue to believe that their feelings are uniquely theirs. Few have any contact with the movement or the people in it; few feel any support for their struggle from that quarter."

Compassionate and sensitive, Miss Rubin forces us to look unidealistically at the underside of American life in a new way. Her families are hard workers, but they are also dispirited and dejected, with only limited consciousness of themselves and their possible political strengths. No one they trust speaks to or for them.

Above all, these are joyless people. There are, to be sure, a few isolated good times, but Miss Rubin concludes that "in the working class, the process of building a family, of making a living for it, of nurturing and maintaining the individuals in it costs worlds of pain."

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

Hep to Hepplewhite

Antiques lovers love Rita Reif's ANTIQUES column—every Friday in WEEKEND in The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS		DOWN		13	Impair	44	Laver of tennis
1	Gardener's bane	1	Police target	14	Scatter	46	Of sound
10	Matrons	2	Of the kidney	21	Numerical prefix	47	It's usually grand
15	Fatras anew	3	Adapt	23	Finger Lake	48	Tom's father
16	Chris of the Abbr.	4	Nasty child	24	Arrangement	50	— Vista
17	Personified	5	Ruhr native:	27	Lower	52	Containing a grain
18	— Wences	6	Western holdings	28	— Amboy	53	Visitor
19	Brewing grain	7	"— of Two Cities"	29	Bangladesh capital	55	Nickname for Hale
20	Roman 151	8	Bristle: Prefix	30	Entertainment org.	56	Above's companion
21	Diatribes	9	Compass reading	31	Arrest	57	Pacific island of W.W. II
22	Ivy League	10	Something wanted	32	Kind of pudding	58	Arden
23	Haggard's	11	Affirm	33	Wraith	59	Three, in Parma
24	Public law: Abbr.	12	Greek nymph: Var.	36	Outmoded: Abbr.	60	Three, in Parma
25	Mountain			42	Horses		
26	— believe						
28	Used a lever						
30	Showing no chagrin						
33	Kind of active						
37	Lucifer						
38	"We — one"						
39	Bitter						
40	Well rounded						
41	Exaggerates						
43	"The Good —"						
45	Wharf						
46	Haz or banana						
48	Bauble						
49	Kind of steer or rap						
51	Corgi, e.g.						
54	Deemed						
56	Agreeable						
57	French word						
57	Novelist						
58	Shirley Ann						
58	Asian land						
59	Come to pass						
61	Mountain ridge						
62	Reverses						
63	Roman spirits						
64	Obliterate on						

Answers will be found on Page 32

Transparent Evasion

By Russell Baker

The Ford-Carter debates did not late the law, they certainly made a use of it. The cream of the jest is that very few people, despite the urgent reverence for law supposedly a of the Watergate affair, seemed care. Both candidates, running as

of uplift, collaborated readily with the League of Women Voters, the vision networks, the two dominant ies and an indifferent public to te a legal fiction for getting around law they didn't like this year.

the squire of San Clemente may a justifiable twinge of cynicism being so many of last year's right- souls fallen into a conspiracy of a film-film gang. Such, alas, e tidal fluctuation of the righteous Spartan today, Byzantine brow.

the present case, the law is an venient nuisance. It is the plesome "equal time" require- compelling broadcasters to grant exposure to all competitors for ven office. Since there is usually

OBSERVER

sole raft full of Presidential can- es in addition to the major party es, the law effectively bars a to-head television meeting be- Republican and Democrat. To y the law, the whole gang has admitted. And, of course, if the icks agree to take all corners, ure of television exposure would e thousands more to declare for residency. The upshot would be vised riot suitable only for Yan- medium after a pennant-winning run.

ously, the Ford-Carter debate mpossible, yet Congress fancied w too much to abandon it. Con- has a variety of reasons for the law. Not least is its guaran- equal time for Congressmen might have to campaign against s preferred by people who own ion stations.

since the Ford-Carter debates not be held, and since both can- and their parties as well as television and considerable por- of the electorate wanted them legal dodge was invented.

League of Women Voters would two-man debates before au- in public auditoriums. Any on news department which the debates newsworthy of course, be permitted to hem, along with the press. public event rather than a n event, the debate would not ct to the equal time law. Like s, television would simply be

pregnancies are increasing ed States. By 1973, one of births was to a teen-ager, id of these births were to girls. There is general recog- early childbearing is asso- increased medical risks for

child. Early childbearing s social and economic dis- Even if marriage accom- teen-age pregnancy, the that marriage not to end re slim. And what about ted child? What are his life to grow up in a appy American home" and mother, deprived of ion, must struggle to sup- their teens?

intercourse and concep- the rule rather than the twenty-six percent of first -15 to 19 years old were fore marriage; 45 percent re marriage. Of all chil- married women as a -conceptions, 56 percent ved before marriage, ned to birth control? -age girls depend on the ception (the condom is rruptus); few girls use tives or intrauterine de- ay are 19 or 20. Most are ignorant of their cycles and have little either contraception or ces of early pregnancy.

needed in the United intensified educational s this prevailing igno- teen-agers about sexual medical risks, costs of child and parental re-

reporting an affair that was happening in a small auditorium before a few hundred persons.

It was a splendid illustration of the most uplifted minds in the nation laboring to violate the spirit of law while adhering to the letter. A lower court discarded the objections of Eugene McCarthy and Lester Maddox, two of the less minor candidates, who complained they were being defrauded of their right to equal time.

At this stage the legality of the business seemed infinitely arguable. Would the League of Women Voters have asked Messrs. Ford and Carter to debate in a small hall if television's presence were not assured? Of course. What political organization wouldn't? Would Messrs. Ford and Carter have agreed to show up, even to suspend their campaigns and concentrate heavily on the debates if not guaranteed a national television audience? Possible, but doubtful.

Such questions became irrelevant, however, when the television sound went dead with 27 minutes left in the first debate. As Mr. McCarthy pointed out next day, the debate did not proceed for the benefit of the few hundred for whom it was supposedly being staged. It stopped dead until the network repaired its equipment and put the television audience back in communication.

The patent fiction that had been constructed to dodge the law was exposed when the audience in the hall was shown to be nothing more than spear carriers decorating a television set.

People who thought it important to hold these debates despite the inconvenience of the law may agree with the Dickens character who cried, "Your law, sir, is an ass." And so it sometimes is, as Mr. Nixon and company might privately agree.

It is odd, however, to have so many splendid people tacitly saying so in a campaign where so much is being made of respect for law. In the long run, the precedent may also have unpleasant implications, for it concedes to the Democratic and Republican Parties a monopoly on access to political audiences.

The irony is that this disreputable business was the result of the new campaign spending law. Its spending limitations would have made it extremely difficult for most of us to get any impression at all of the candidates without the debates. These limitations were imposed to prevent another Watergate. The result has been to make us all conspire in another kind of show of contempt for law.

Like so many generals, our reformers wind up fighting the last war.

Alternatives to Abortion

Marilyn Brant Chandler

MARINO, Calif.—The abortion as reached ridiculous promi- this Presidential campaign. tural human characteristic of us, and other nationalities and to abort abortion as in- but concern over a constitu- amendment skirts three far- rious national and world America's rise in teen-age 7, its lack of teen-age educa- access to contraceptives, and serious problem of all, world growth that exacerbates er national and world con- and for many years to come.

pregnancies are increasing ed States. By 1973, one of births was to a teen-ager, id of these births were to girls. There is general recog- early childbearing is asso- increased medical risks for

child. Early childbearing s social and economic dis- Even if marriage accom- teen-age pregnancy, the that marriage not to end re slim. And what about ted child? What are his life to grow up in a appy American home" and mother, deprived of ion, must struggle to sup- their teens?

intercourse and concep- the rule rather than the twenty-six percent of first -15 to 19 years old were fore marriage; 45 percent re marriage. Of all chil- married women as a -conceptions, 56 percent ved before marriage, ned to birth control? -age girls depend on the ception (the condom is rruptus); few girls use tives or intrauterine de- ay are 19 or 20. Most are ignorant of their cycles and have little either contraception or ces of early pregnancy.

needed in the United intensified educational s this prevailing igno- teen-agers about sexual medical risks, costs of child and parental re-

responsibility. This educational effort, coupled with a better family-planning delivery system, would gradually decrease the need for abortions until abortion became a nonissue.

It is sad not to hear one mention by candidates, pro-abortionists or right-to-lifers of the hard realities facing a world growing by 72.3 million persons a year. Though empirical data are difficult to obtain, the Population Crisis Committee report of July 1976 states that each year 30 to 55 million babies are aborted, legally or illegally, and against all religious and political proclamations. This means that there are four abortions for every ten babies born. It is a staggering figure in light of our shrinking communicative, technological world.

Yet abortion is a major method of fertility management, say the experts, and, without abortion and other birth-control means, world population growth would be at a 2.2 percent rate, not the declining 1.8 percent it is today. Even at this 1.8 percent rate, the world will double its population in 38 years.

According to a study by Christopher Tietze and John Bongaarts: "It is unlikely that any population has ever attained a low level of fertility (2.2 children per family or less) without the use of induced abortion, legal or illegal. Barring a major breakthrough in contraceptive technology or major modifications in human sexual behavior, levels of fertility required for population stabilization cannot be easily obtained without induced abortion."

Abortions are increasing in countries where family-planning services are limited, and declining in nations with well-funded, widely available family-planning services.

China has reduced its birth rate from a six-child family to a two-child family by using the combined policies and programs of sterilization, oral contraceptives, IUD's, condoms, legal abortion, rural health services, postponement of marriage to a later age, and education.

Taiwan, Chile, Mauritius and South Korea similarly have gone from an average six-child family to a three-child family by similar means, with the emphasis on increased family-planning services and education.

So let the issues in the United States be expanded family-planning delivery systems and better and earlier family-life education in the schools and homes, not abortion.

Marilyn Brant Chandler, former member of the President's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, is a member of the board of directors of the Population Crisis Committee.



Eric Lessing/Magnum

Budapest, 20 Years Ago

By Béla K. Király

"A certain Mr. Balogh is very anxious to talk to you," said my adjutant. "Well, let him in, but remind him of the pressure of time."

It was not a Mr. Balogh who entered my office in Budapest on Nov. 1, 1956, but Major General Berecz of the just-dissolved secret police.

As a general, Berecz was a member of the court-martial that condemned me to death in 1952 on false charges of spying for the United States, subversion and sedition. (I had been commander of the Command and General Staff Academy and was a major general.) Later on, as superintendent of political prisons, Berecz caused agonies for tens of thousands.

The only reason for such a man to come to the National Guard headquarters might have been to re-arrest many of us—had the Soviet Army returned. But the revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Imre Nagy was in firm control. Berecz certainly had another reason.

"I apologize," Berecz said, "for what I did to you," adding an unprintable self-abusing vulgarism. The former I appreciated; the latter disgusted me. I retorted harshly, "What do you want of me?"

"I went into hiding when your side won. I was frightened that I would be discovered, so I decided to surrender voluntarily. I hereby surrender!"

"What a profound compliment this Stalinist has paid to the purity of our revolution," I thought. Then, to let him sweat for five minutes, I summoned a squad of freedom-fighters to my room, and placed him under its custody. As the members filed in, I let Berecz stand at the wall facing their arms.

"This man entered our headquarters under the false name of Balogh, but he is Major General Berecz of the secret police," I said. "He is suspected of crimes committed against the people."

The freedom-fighters became visibly excited as they realized that the trembling, small, fat, pale man was one of the despots of the recent past. Then, to prevent further commotion, I concluded: "General Berecz surrendered voluntarily. Therefore, he is entitled to our protection. He must not be hurt, or we'll be accused of vengeance. Transport him to the central prison, and, if someone wishes to attack him, protect him."

In a little while, the commander returned with a written certificate, acknowledging the transfer of Berecz to the prison, unhurt.

An eventual 10 days had passed since Oct. 23, when in a peaceful, massive demonstration the people of Budapest endorsed the 16-point program of students of the Polytechnical University of Budapest that demanded the end of Soviet colonial domination of Hungary and the replacement of the totalitarian regime with an open society in a pluralistic, democratic state.

The demonstrators were met with volleys of fire from the secret police

cific, dramatic command that it was all-out war and to act accordingly.

As commander of the freedom-fighters and chairman of the Revolutionary Council for National Defense, I advised Nagy that the only way to make our troops aware of the real situation was for him or me to announce over Radio Budapest that we were at war with the Soviet Union.

Nagy forbade me to make such an announcement and made it clear that no such statement would be forthcoming from the civilian Government either. "Ambassador Andropov is with me," he told me over the telephone, "and assures me there's been some mistake and the Soviet Government did not order an attack on Hungary. We are trying to call Moscow together." Moscow, of course, never answered the phone.

When I informed Nagy in the small hours of Nov. 4 that there had been a major break in the Budapest defenses and that a Soviet column was nearing the Parliament building, where he had his office, he told me coolly: "I don't need any more reports."

A few minutes later his voice came over Radio Budapest—emotionally: "In the early hours of this morning Soviet troops launched an attack on our capital city with the obvious intention of overthrowing the lawful, democratic Hungarian Government. Our troops are fighting."

"Our troops are fighting," Nagy told the nation and the world, yet to his commander he had said: "I don't need any more reports." There is a glaring disparity between these two remarks—but only at first sight.

Nagy wanted no more reports from me because the obvious consequence of any new data on the Soviet advance would have been the need to order the Hungarians either to fight or to lay down their arms. The fact of a state of war between two socialist countries could no longer be disregarded. But Nagy could not in good conscience give any combat orders.

The ruins of Budapest after the siege at the end of World War II were still too vivid a memory, and a war with the Soviet Union would have been vain bloodshed anyhow. By affirming that Hungarian troops were in action, Nagy neither encouraged us to fight nor advised us to lay down our arms.

Too much treachery had been committed in recent Hungarian history against men who had surrendered in good faith. Imre Nagy could not acquiesce in war.

Instead, he left it to history to pass judgment on the socialist state that has the dubious honor of being the first to have made war on another socialist state.

Béla K. Király, who lives in Highland Lakes, N.J., a central figure in the Hungarian Revolution, is professor of (military) history at Brooklyn College and the Graduate School of the City University of New York. He is on leave, with a Guggenheim fellowship, writing a book on war and society in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Military-Industrial Complexes

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Much as in the United States although on a smaller scale, France's military-industrial complex has simultaneously become a political football and deeply involved in a scandal that could produce a kind of French variety of the Watergate and Lockheed affairs.

The story first exploded when a high official of Marcel Dassault Aviation Company, manufacturer of the famous Mirage fighters, among other aircraft, vanished temporarily last summer with a large sum of money. He later reappeared but tales of blackmail, misappropriation, tax evasion, bribery and general malfeasance, involving well-known Frenchmen, have been leaking out ever since.

While all this is still under judicial investigation and because more than one politician's name has been mentioned, the affair is not easily written about without risk of libel or unfairness. Yet there are indications the mess will be kept at a steady boil through the 1977 municipal elections and maybe into the 1978 legislative campaign.

Different factions are accusing each other of leaks in order to embarrass political opponents; or of seeking to maximize allegations of tax evasion; of threatening blackmail; or of trying to embarrass a project to nationalize the aircraft industry, including the Dassault company.

Meanwhile there have been simultaneous developments in French aviation planning and also hints of possible change in France's strategy, aligning it more closely with that of the NATO alliance.

Despite the fame of such products as the Mirage or the supersonic

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Anglo-French) Concorde, France has regretfully discovered it can no longer profitably make and sell civilian aircraft and, for military planes, must depend on the relatively limited market available in nations which, for political reasons, don't want to buy American.

Foreign sales for French concerns are based on man-hour work assumptions extrapolated from a six-month period. These figures run very high because the local market guaranteed inside France is so much smaller than the comparable local market for American civil aircraft inside the United States.

Thus the internal guarantee for France was five orders for Concorde, ten for Mercure, nine for the Airbus. This compares with a usual internal sale of 150 for any new U.S. type marketed in America. The cost of the "learning curve" in producing aircraft can be four times greater for the first ten planes manufactured than for the first three hundred.

The net result is that, just as Dassault, the leading French aviation manufacturer, becomes involved in what looks like mushrooming scandals—and is simultaneously faced with possible nationalization—it is casting about for cooperation with United States companies as partners in joint aircraft production. For the moment this decision—which can be considered definite—applies only to civil types.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that it could perhaps be applied also to an increasing number of military projects, especially if French ties to NATO continue to warm up. President Giscard d'Estaing has already moved closer to the alliance than was the case in previous years, since de Gaulle extricated France from NATO's military command structure.

Many Gaullist leaders, while joining with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's supporters to form a political majority, have opposed this trend toward "re-integration" into NATO. One result has been that by trying, more than the other allies, to go it alone, France has maintained a force under arms comparable to that of West Germany but on a defense budget almost 20 percent smaller. This produces a swollen overhead of pay costs for officers and men and a shortage of conventional equipment.

Now, to the surprise of many Giscardians and the amazement of many Gaullists, a group of well-known Gaullists has started to ponder the possible return of France's military forces to the alliance command structure. This group, called Réseau Travailleurs et Citoyens, includes Gilbert Grandval, a World War II Resistance colonel and former Cabinet minister, and during de Gaulle's presidency, and Ambassador Etienne Burin des Roziers, secretary-general of the Elysée Palace while General de Gaulle was chief of state.

The argument now considered is that perhaps France, thanks to the paucity of nuclear weapons it developed under the Fifth Republic, no longer has anything to fear by once again placing its military forces at the permanent disposition of the NATO command. The reply given by the Réseau to its own question is not yet categorical.

Yet the fact that the issue has been raised by those who now do so could be of great significance to the Western alliance and, ultimately, to France's beleaguered military-industrial complex.



Not Guilty

97% of the aerosol spray paints manufactured today do not affect the ozone layer

Unfortunately, most people have been led to believe that all aerosols are harmful to the future of our planet. That is not true.

The majority of aerosol products on the shelves right now are in no way suspected of affecting our environment. Guilt-free, you may enjoy the convenience and efficiency of virtually all spray paints, insecticides, shaving lathers, and food toppings.

The confusion has resulted from the blanket condemnation of all aerosols—when the point in question is not aerosols, but the use of fluorocarbon gases as propellants.

A panel of The National Academy of Sciences has considered the problem of fluorocarbon gases weakening our planet's ozone layer and threatening to affect the earth's climate.

They have recommended select regulation of the uses of fluorocarbon gases and have suggested two years be allowed for further scientific study.

Unquestionably, that is something scientists and government agencies must resolve.

But we feel it is equally important for the people to understand that the greatest number of aerosol products produced in this country do not use fluorocarbon propellants. Almost without exception, all spray paint manufacturers use hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon propellants pose no threat to the earth's upper atmosphere.

We at New York Bronze state unequivocally that none of our products contains fluorocarbons. Furthermore, we pledge to avoid the use of any chemicals or systems that have been adjudged harmful or deleterious by any recognized and responsible authority.

Do you remember the mess we would go through to paint with a brush? Do you remember the nuisance of making shaving lather? Or the time and trouble in mixing and dispensing insect sprays? Or whipped cream?

Today, most aerosol sprays are not only useful, economical, and convenient—but also ecologically safe. Misinformation should not deny any of us their benefits or the pleasurable experience of using them.

"The other day we talked about fluorocarbons, the aerosol spray can propellants that may be damaging the environment, and I think it's possible that we left a false impression among some viewers. What we said during the discussions, and what I want to emphasize again, is that fluorocarbons are the propellants used in only about half the spray can products on the market. There are other propellants used in aerosol spray cans that are NOT suspected of causing any environmental damage—the propellants used in spray paint cans, just as one example. So don't automatically shy away from EVERY spray can product on the market out of concern for the environment. Remember that one of every two such products is free of suspicion."

Tom Brokaw, Today Show, Sept. 22, 1976

"The only harmful sprays are those using fluorocarbons to do the spraying, mostly used for such cosmetics as hair spray. Spray cans of paint, shaving lather and others are harmless. They don't use fluorocarbons, and will continue unchanged."

David Brinkley, NBC Radio, Sept. 13, 1976

Sol Ganz
President



NEW YORK BRONZE POWDER COMPANY, INC.
One of America's largest manufacturers of aerosol spray paint.
Elizabeth, N.J. 07201 Chicago, Ill. 60611 Santa Ana, Calif. 92705

White Plan
News Summary
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1976
A ban on...
The...
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On Boston Waterfront, Instant Neighborhood Glitters

By JOHN KIFNER Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Oct. 20—A half-dozen years ago, Boston's waterfront was a dilapidated collection of tin-covered fish shacks, banana warehouses and rotting wharves.

Today, it is the city's most glittering neighborhood.

The 19th-century granite buildings on the harbor, where the cargoes that built the wealth of old Boston were unloaded, are now expensive condominiums and apartments. Sailboats bob in the slips. A new park looking out onto the harbor has become an immediate institution since it opened in the spring, thronged with baby carriages, lovers, brown-bag lunchers and weekend strollers.

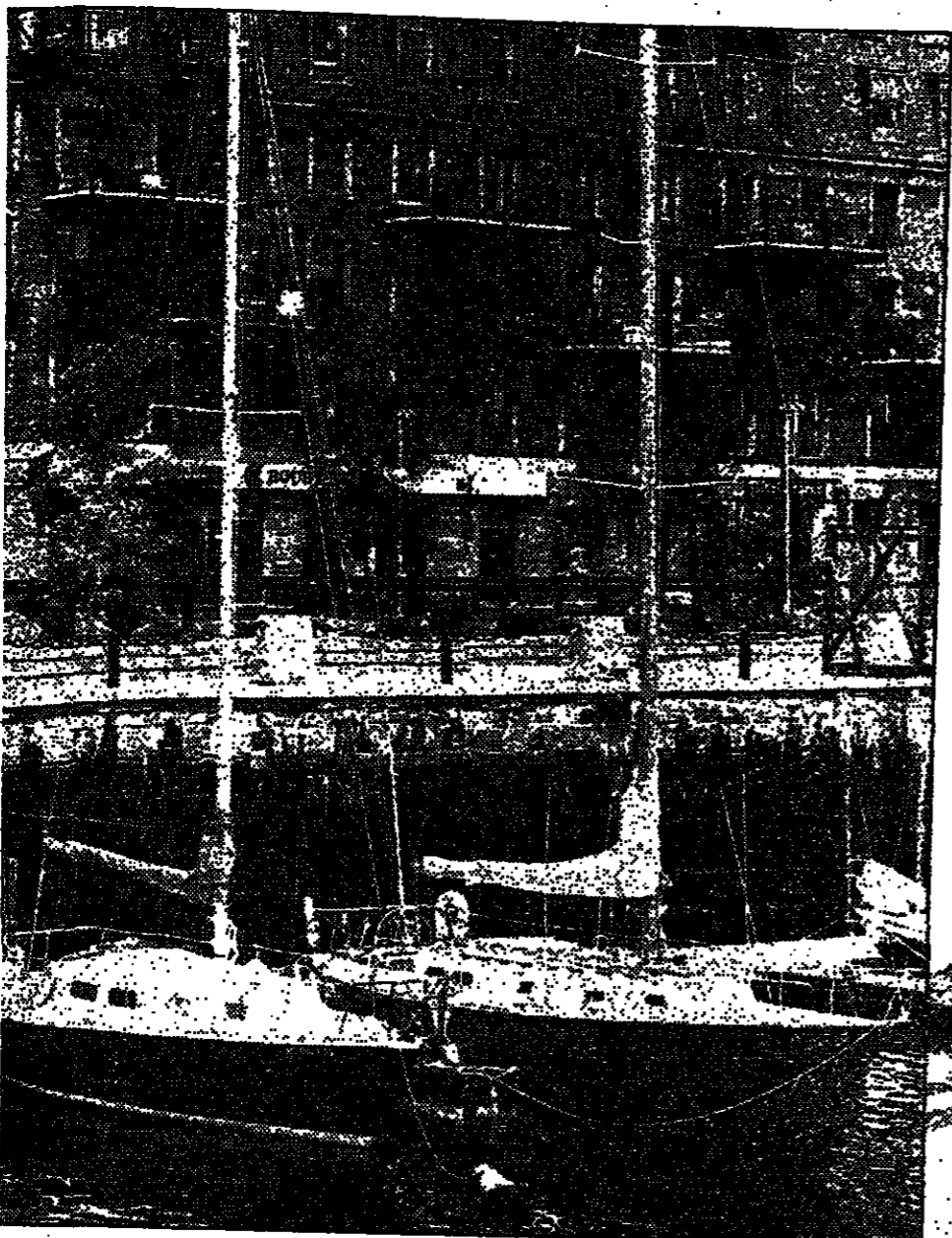
At night there are traffic jams, both along Atlantic Avenue and inside the new singles bars.

It is an instant neighborhood, a remarkable piece of urban renewal.

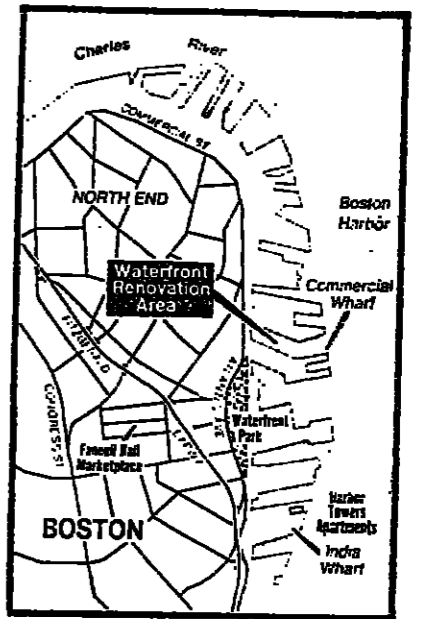
Boston's new waterfront is many things. It is a prime example of the recycling of historic buildings that has become one of the hallmarks of this city's downtown renovation. Along with the nearby, highly successful Faneuil Hall marketplace, it is helping to create a palpable sense of excitement among many city dwellers.

To city officials and downtown businessmen,

Continued on Page 47, Column 1



The New York Times/Arthur Grace
Wharf, above, in Boston's waterfront district, is now home to exclusive shops and apartments. Waterfront Park, right, is a popular gathering place.



White Plains Battles Over Which House Was Washington's Headquarters

By JAMES FERON Special to The New York Times

PLAIN, Oct. 22—The second White Plains, a contemporary fight over the identity of Washington's headquarters during the original 200-year-old battle, has been won today by the North Castle and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

They had long argued in simple wooden structures just the battle area that was once the site of the battle. This morning, however, the Miller house named to the National Register as Washington's headquarters during the battle, was declared unconstitutional by a Federal District judge in Brooklyn.

The ban was included as an amendment to a social services appropriation bill passed by Congress over President Ford's veto. The ruling by Judge John F. Dooley Jr. came a day after Federal District Judge John J. Sirica refused to overturn the ban. [1:3-5.]

Swine flu vaccinations can be safely given to children and teenagers, according to data from a national study made public by the National Institutes of Health. Earlier studies had indicated doubts about the effectiveness of vaccinating those younger than 18. [1:3-4.]

"The political surprise of the century" was predicted by President Ford, who said he would overtake Jimmy Carter in the closing days of the campaign and win the election. The President made the statement as he left the White House for the final debate with Mr. Carter and a dozen days of intensive campaigning. [1:3-2.]

Wage increases were less in 1976 than they were in 1975, the Labor Department said in a report on collective bargaining agreements. The report supported the view of Administration experts who had said that the increases had not added to inflationary pressures even though the raises continued to outstrip productivity and to push up business costs. [8:1.]

A tentative agreement was reached by New York City and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association that gives the police \$1,045 in back pay and what union leaders said were improvements in the work schedule. In return, the police agreed to forego any wage increases for this year, thereby holding down the city's immediate costs. The new work schedule would require the

landmark agency. The Miller house proponents presented their case to the National Register in a document by Thomas Parker, a historian and a member of the North Castle Bicentennial Committee.

"Still Plenty of Tories"

His report, entitled "A Problem of Evidence: Will the 'Real' Washington's Headquarters Please Stand Up," was available at a gathering at the Miller house today that attracted Richard L. Ottinger, the area's Democratic Representative, who is running for re-election.

tion; Mayor Alfred Del Vecchio of White Plains and his wife, and members of the White Plains D.A.R.

Mr. Ottinger, a liberal, seized the occasion to charge that there were "still plenty of Tories in White Plains."

Mrs. Denslow Dade, the D.A.R. chapter's regent, referred to the "roughshod attempts by another group" to deny recognition of the Miller house, which was purchased by the county in 1917 and turned over to the D.A.R. for restoration and upkeep.

"Did you know that Jacob Purdy's

two brothers and his father were Tories?" she asked. "Why would Washington use that house for his headquarters? It's absurd, just as it is to have a headquarters right on the front line."

The Purdy house, in its original location in downtown White Plains, was near the front line in the historic battle, which saw Washington's forces temporarily thrown back.

The house was overrun in a skirmish a few years ago when the hostile forces of urban development prompted its transfer. Purchased by the City of

White Plains and turned over to the Battle Committee for restoration and upkeep, the Purdy house was moved to a new location on nearby Purdy Hill for use as an educational and historic site, in much the manner of the Miller house. It stands shuttered and empty, however, awaiting appropriate funds.

Battle Waged for 44 Years

The struggle over Washington's headquarters for the battle of 1776 began in earnest 44 years ago. Mr. Feron said, when a local historian, W. S. Haddaway, made a claim for the

Purdy house. Until then, it had generally been acknowledged only as the general's headquarters in 1776, when there was no battle.

Historians, politicians and local organizations have been engaged in their own battle ever since. Miller forces concede the Purdy house to Washington in 1776, but deny it absolutely for 1775. The Purdy adherents concede that Washington stayed briefly in the Miller house in 1776, but insist that it was only after the battle.



WASHINGTON FOUGHT HERE: The Miller house, left, in North Castle and the Purdy House in White Plains are disputed headquarters.

The New York Times/Mimi Forsyth



News Summary

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1976

The Debate

Final and final debate, President Jimmy Carter both indicated that he would stress issues rather than personalities during the final days of the campaign. The tone of the meeting was almost relaxed. A 90-minute debate on the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va. The two candidates toward the nationally televised meeting exchange was brief. [1:1-2.]

International

President resigned in order, he said, to protect the "dignity and independence" of the office following what he called an "irreparable breach" of the Presidential seal. The President's resignation, he said, had been a dispute with the Government over a verbal assault on the Defense Minister. The President apologized, but Mr. Carter did not feel the apology was sufficient. [1:1-2.]

Spain against the leftists hundreds of thousands of them through Feking de four senior leftists, in a Te-tung's widow. China has scheduled a world-wide today in which the new reveal what happened to [1:1-2.]

ment and Constitution were approved by the member Cabinet is dominated right wing and the military ruled the country since 1966. The new Government will citizens with no minifence, as well as two Constitution guarantees and freedoms under law" tion of civil or human

National

A ban on Medicaid payments for abortions was declared unconstitutional by a Federal District judge in Brooklyn. The ban was included as an amendment to a social services appropriation bill passed by Congress over President Ford's veto. The ruling by Judge John F. Dooley Jr. came a day after Federal District Judge John J. Sirica refused to overturn the ban. [1:3-5.]

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Metropolitan

A tentative agreement was reached by New York City and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association that gives the police \$1,045 in back pay and what union leaders said were improvements in the work schedule. In return, the police agreed to forego any wage increases for this year, thereby holding down the city's immediate costs. The new work schedule would require the

police to work an additional 10 days each year, but would give them longer weekends. [1:2.]

Eugene J. McCarthy's name was ordered removed from the ballot in New York State because of invalid nominating petitions for his independent Presidential candidacy. The McCarthy organization said it would appeal the decision of Justice John H. Tammock of State Supreme Court. The decision was seen as a victory for the Democratic Party, which was afraid the McCarthy candidacy would take away votes from Jimmy Carter. [1:5.]

Matthew J. Troy Jr. surrendered to Federal marshals to begin serving a 60-day sentence for a tax violation. The City Councilman, who resigned as head of the Finance Committee when he was sentenced to jail, was in a somber mood as he entered the Brooklyn Federal Courthouse to surrender. He will probably serve his term in the Metropolitan Correctional Center. [14:1.]

Business/Finance

Higher taxes for Americans working abroad may reduce their numbers considerably and may cause some United States companies to leave France. The tax-revision bill signed early in the month by President Ford increased the taxes for Americans overseas, many of whom may have to pay higher taxes than Americans at home. In France, the Government is debating a bill that would tax the total incomes of foreigners instead of only the portion earned in France. [38:6.]

The average price for a new home is now \$50,500, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Only a decade ago, the average price was just a bit below \$30,000 and last year it was \$34,500. The political implications of the soaring cost are not yet clear, but experts agree that young persons and old people on fixed incomes who no longer can afford a house are becoming increasingly discouraged. [38:3-5.]

Stock prices closed lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.15 points to finish the week at 938.75. [39:2.] Commodity prices were led by a sharp increase in soybeans, which helped hold up the prices of corn and wheat. [40:1.]

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Quotation of the Day

"Dear Mr. Carter, may I wish you the best tonight. I am sure the best man will win. I happen to have a favorite candidate, my husband, President Ford. Best wishes, Betty Ford."—A note Mrs. Ford left on Jimmy Carter's lectern before the debate. [12:3.]

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NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS FOUND IN CONTEMPT

U. S. Judge Rules the City's Board and Chancellor Failed to Set Up Bilingual Education

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH

The Board of Education and the School Chancellor of New York City were ruled in contempt of court yesterday for having failed steadily and repeatedly to exercise their power to expedite a bilingual education program for Spanish-speaking students.

The contempt ruling, by a Federal judge, chastised the school authorities for acting too slowly, but it refrained from imposing immediate penalties, which could be ordered later if they fail to carry out the bilingual program.

Acting on a complaint by Puerto Rican groups, Judge Marvin E. Frankel made the contempt ruling in Federal District Court in Manhattan. The groups, led by Aspira of New York, demanded that school officials comply completely with a 1974 agreement to improve the education of Spanish-speaking youngsters who had difficulty with English.

Judge Frankel declared that the court-approved agreement to carry out the bilingual program "remains in full force and effect." He said there was no need for him to issue a "newly phrased command" to Chancellor Irving Anker and the Board of Education.

Request for Receiver Denied
Aspira had asked Judge Frankel to order the school authorities to "purge themselves" of contempt by completely carrying out the bilingual education program. If the authorities fail to act immediately, Aspira said, the judge should appoint a receiver to take over the schools with regard to enforcing the bilingual program.

However, the judge observed in the 35-page contempt decision that it was not necessary at this time for him to consider "the heavy, but conceivable, thought of a receiver."

A spokesman for Chancellor Anker and the Board of Education said the school authorities would not comment until they had studied the judge's decision. The city's school system has about 300,000 Spanish-speaking youngsters.

The 1974 agreement between the school authorities and Puerto Rican groups involved a consent decree to carry out a program that called for identifying the students in need of bilingual instruction, devising specific forms of instruction, providing instructional material, training the required staff, obtaining the necessary funds and making periodic reports.

Some Improvement Noted
The judge noted a recent improvement in efforts to carry out the bilingual program. But he stressed that his contempt ruling was based on a finding that the school authorities "violated their obligations under the decree by failures of diligence, effective control and steadfast purpose to effectuate the prescribed goals."

The fact that goals were not achieved, or achieved only partially and tardily, is not in itself a ground for either criticizing the defendants or holding their conduct contemptuous," the judge said, adding:

"The court is obliged, however, to require substantial performance and due diligence. It is in these vital respects that today's decision must go against the defendants."

"They failed steadily and repeatedly to exercise their power and authority, so that those they controlled would proceed promptly and in good faith to accomplish the tasks commanded by the consent decree. This failure reflected their own lack of concentration will to achieve substantial compliance."

JOHN KING BENZIGER
Special to The New York Times
GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 22—John King Benziger, an investment banker associated with Shields and Company and Reynolds and Company of New York City, died Wednesday at Greenwich Hospital. He was 54 years old and lived at Will Merry Lane in Greenwich.

Surviving are his wife, Zoraida; two daughters, Mrs. Donald T. Massey of Haddam, Conn., and Leslie; a son, Christopher; his father, Xavier of Greenwich; two brothers, Xavier Jr. of Darien, Conn., and Nicholas of Westhampton, L.I., and a sister, Mrs. Margaret B. Andrews of Delray Beach, Fla.

Answers to Quiz

Questions on Page 27

- 1. Philadelphia, San Francisco and Williamsburg, Va.
2. New York City, Alfred E. Smith, four-term Governor of New York, was the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1928 and lost to Herbert Hoover.
3. B.
4. A is Nepal and B is Bhutan.
5. The peace prize.
6. Boranes are compounds of the elements boron and hydrogen. They have no known use at present.
7. The Cultural Revolution.
8. Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had been quoted in an interview as suggesting in response to a direct question, that Israel was "a military burden."

- 9. A.
10. C.
11. C.
12. C.
13. It is defined officially as the market value of all the goods and services accruing to residents of the United States.
14. B.
15. On left, Julius Erving (Dr. J), basketball star of the New York Nets, who was sold to the Philadelphia 76ers in a multimillion-dollar National Basketball Association deal; on right, Johnny Bench, catcher for the Cincinnati Reds, who batted .533 in the World Series and was voted the most valuable player in the four-game sweep of the New York Yankees.

U.S. 7th Army in Germany Regains Combat Spirit After a Low in 1970

By DREW MIDDLETON

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — The United States Seventh Army, in 1970 ill-armed, unmotivated and drained by the Vietnam War of its best soldiers, has been turned into an aggressively efficient force by rigorous training, new weapons and the transition to a force of professionals. Its great combat power and improved morale, stressed by its commander, Gen. George S. Blanchard, as significant for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

As Western intelligence sources stress the continuing buildup of Warsaw Pact forces, senior NATO officers and line officers of the Seventh Army say that the revitalization of this force of 150,000 men and women is a major element in the European military balance.

West German and British general officers and Gen. Alexander M. Haig, NATO's commander, support this estimate. General Haig said recently that the improvement in the American force has been "solid and sustained" and that this was reflected in performances in exercises.

Praise by German General
A German general, who did not wish to be identified because he was moving to a civilian political post, commented that although the causes of Seventh Army's improvement were many and varied, including "more money for training, more stability in command, new weapons," the result was "a truly professional force."

The Seventh Army, he said, is now "division for division worth three times the number of men over there" and he gestured to the east.

A British major general said he had been impressed by the alertness of the average soldier and the experience of officers and by the fact that "they're now getting the materiel they need."

The most important improvement has been in antitank weapons. Since 1971 the Seventh Army has increased its antitank effectiveness by more than 20 percent, according to General Blanchard and he expects this effectiveness to increase by an additional 40 percent by 1978. The Russians and their allies have approximately 19,000 tanks in Central Europe compared with NATO's 7,000. In recent months, the Russians have introduced about 450 of their new T-72 main battle tanks.

The Seventh Army now uses the TOW missile both on the ground and on Cobra helicopters; deploys the Dragon antitank missile, looks to the arrival of the most sophisticated American tank, the M-60

boronaceous meteorites had already been indicated by a rocket-borne mass spectrometer. The latter analyzes specimens in terms of the weights of their constituents.

Particles that have fallen from space have also been identified in seafloor sediments, polar ice and elsewhere, but they were very different from the delicate, microscopic structures displayed here. It is suspected that the latter survived a fiery plunge into the atmosphere because they were imbedded in a meteor's envelope of frozen gases.

Only the outer skin of this envelope was greatly heated before the grain-sized meteor was halted and began to drift within this stratosphere. The envelope, according to this explanation, then evaporated, leaving the fine grained structures that have been sampled. This assumes—as many specialists do—that the particles were once within comets and entered the atmosphere as meteors.

The composition of the particles is of special interest because it is suspected that they may be a residue of material from which the solar system was formed—or at least that closely resembles such material.

Participants in the conference noted that efforts to retrieve or analyze such specimens had been under way for more than a decade. Attempts have been made with balloons, rockets, earth satellites—as on manned Gemini missions—high altitude planes and in studies of dust in polar ice. The sampling reported here was done during routine research flights by a U-2 plane of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It was noted at the meeting that the high-flying capabilities of the U-2 first came to world attention when such a plane, bearing markings of the space agency as its disguise, was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960 on a surveillance mission.

The dust-sampling study was conducted by scientists from NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., the University of Washington in Seattle and the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C. The particles studied were larger than five microns (five millionths of a meter). Those of extraterrestrial origin were exceeded in number only by particles of aluminum oxide, a pollutant from solid fueled rockets.

Among criteria indicating that most of the naturally occurring particles were from space was the similarity of their composition to meteorites. Another was that they contained helium 3, a form of helium carried by the solar wind (the gas blowing out from the sun) that penetrates objects in space.

Participants in the conference noted that a similarity of meteoric dust to car-

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NEW HOSPITAL'S STAFF ELATED OVER OPENING

North Central Bronx Facility Will Be Ready to Receive Patients on Monday With 157 Beds

By DAVID BERD

The executive director of the North Central Bronx Hospital said yesterday that his staff was "elated" over winning a six-week battle with the State Health Department, which finally granted the new facility an operating certificate.

Harold Weinberg, the executive director, who officially received the operating certificate yesterday afternoon, said that North Central would be open for its first patients on Monday at 8 A.M.

"The staff," he said, "is elated after weeks—it seemed like years—of frustration." State health officials had held up the operating certificate on the ground that the deficit-ridden municipal hospital system could not economically operate the new \$100 million facility at 210th Street and Kosciuszko Avenue.

Since before Labor Day, Mr. Weinberg said, the staff of 1,400 has been waiting to care for patients in the empty 18-story red brick building poured concrete structure.

Money a Concern
The opening of North Central was viewed as a signal victory by most of the staff, but there was concern that the building's "leaky" structure would ensure there was enough money to fully operate the hospital.

Dr. Harold Osborn, an attending physician who is vice president of the North Central Bronx Action Committee, which had been staging regular demonstrations in an effort to get the hospital opened, said obtaining the certificate was "a tremendous step forward but it isn't the end."

"They could keep us underbudgeted and understaffed," Dr. Osborn said, "and North Central could turn into another death trap like Lincoln."

He was referring to the new Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx, which was opened earlier this year by the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation in the face of the city's deepening budget crisis.

State officials had granted the operating certificate finally because the Health and Hospitals Corporation had agreed to economies in, among other things, the affiliation agreement whereby Montefiore Hospital, a voluntary institution connected physically to North Central Bronx, would provide professional services.

Agency Went Into Court
In an effort to force the state to grant an operating certificate, the Health and Hospitals Corporation had gone into the State Supreme Court and had won an injunction directing the state to issue the certificate. The state had appealed that order and hearings on the appeal were to have been held yesterday morning. The state dropped the appeal just before the hearings were scheduled to begin.

Hospital corporation officials said they felt the certificate was issued because the state knew it could not win the case. Mr. Weinberg said, "The fact that the certificate came out just prior to the court action surely is not coincidental."

Mr. Weinberg said the hospital was fully staffed and virtually fully supplied and ready to go. He said 157 beds of the 420-bed capacity would be ready to receive patients on opening day Monday. Additional beds will be ready later.

Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos Dies at 59; Former Spanish Aide

MADRID, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos, who swore in King Juan Carlos after heading the three-man Regency Council that took power after Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death last November, died here today. He was 59.

Mr. Rodriguez de Valcarlos was president of the Cortes from 1969 until December, a member of the Council of the National Movement, the state party founded by Franco.

Joseph W. Lippincott Dead at 89; Author Headed Publishing House

Joseph Wharton Lippincott, an author and the third member of his family to head the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott Company, died yesterday in a hospital in Huntington Valley, Pa., where he had a summer home. His age was 89.

He had been with the company since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1908, and retired as chairman of the board in 1968. He lived part of the time in Nankom, Pa. He was the author of 17 books for children. The two most popular, "Wilderness Champion: The Story of a Great Hunt," published in 1944, and "The Whahoo Bobcat," published in 1955, are among the 15 in print.

Mr. Lippincott was the founder in 1896 of the Joseph Wharton Lippincott Award for outstanding achievements in scholarship. He had held many posts in the publishing company both here and abroad and was named president in 1927. He held that position until he was named chairman in 1948.

He was always interested in the outdoors, and his books were distinguished by a liveliness of narrative and character as well as by scientific accuracy. In the American Wildlife Series, published by Lippincott, he contributed a number of his books on outdoor life.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia, developed from the union of two firms. The first was a bookstore opened in Philadelphia by Jacob Johnson in 1792, and in 1850 was doing business as Grigg, Elliott & Company, which became Lippincott, Grambo & Company and did a business of more than \$1.5 million a year.

While he was president, the company's best sellers included "Kitty Foy 1838," by Christopher Morley; "My Chick," by Mary O'Hara; "W To The Woods," 1942, by Louise Toon; "The White Tower," by James Ramsey Ullman; and "The E. I. 1945," by Betty MacDonald.

Mr. Lippincott, a sports enthusiast, enjoyed big-game hunting, polo, racing and managing horse shows, included among his club members, Racket, Brook and Down to the Woods. He was married first to the Elizabeth Schuyler Mills, who died in 1943. Their children are Joseph Lippincott Jr., now president and chief of the board of the publishing company; Elizabeth Schuyler Lippincott; and Mrs. E. Harry Wilkes.

In 1945, Mr. Lippincott married Mrs. Jones Mathison. His stepdaughters were Edward Lind of Philadelphia and Mrs. Charles Platt of New York City.

LILIAN MURTAGH, 69 DEAD; AIDED CONCERT ORGANISTS

Lilian Murtagh, a manager of American and European concert organizations for many years, died yesterday at her home in Cansau, Conn. She was 69 years old. Mrs. Murtagh entered the concert management business in 1930, working first for the Bernard LaBerge Management and later for Colbert Artists Management, both in New York. In 1959, she established her own business in Cansau and acquired the roster of concert organizations that had been managed by the LaBerge organization.

In recent seasons the list of Americans Mrs. Murtagh managed included David Craighead, Clyde Holloway, Marilyn Mason, Frederick Swann and John Weaver. Among the European performers she brought to this country were Jean Langlais, Marie-Claire Alain, Astor Hellen and Simon Preston.

In August, Mrs. Murtagh merged her business with McFarlane Concert Artists to create Murtagh-McFarlane Artists Management, which will henceforth be located in New York under the direction of Karen McFarlane.

Mrs. Murtagh's husband, Louis A. Murtagh, died in 1973. She is survived by her sister, Violet Goodrich of West Mass., and two brothers, Stephen Walker of New Rochelle, N. Y., and E. Walker of Kingsley, Pa.

Michael Barkway Is Dead at 70; Leading Canadian Financial

TORONTO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Michael Barkway, former editor and publisher of the Financial Times of Canada, died of a heart attack today. He was 70.

A native of Yorkshire, England, Barkway was honored in 1973 as a special distinguished service award by Toronto Men's Press Club and the Bank of Canada for his work in news field.

While he was editor and publisher of the Financial Times, from 1962 the paper's circulation increased to 5,000. Mr. Barkway worked for the BBC in Toronto from 1943 to 1945. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Deaths section containing multiple columns of obituary notices for various individuals, including names, dates of death, and family information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO OFFICE 6-2211 UNTIL 8:30 P.M. IN PERSONAL

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO OFFICE 6-2211 UNTIL 8:30 P.M. IN PERSONAL VISITS TO THE OFFICE ARE INVITED. THE OFFICE IS OPEN FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY. NEW JERSEY (201) MARKET 3-3000; WESTCHESTER CO. (914) NEW YORK STATE COURTHOUSE (914) WHITE PLAINS 3-3000; NASSAU CO. (516) 747-0500; SUFFOLK CO. (516) 285-1100; CONNECTICUT (203) 340-7187.

WILLIAM A. RASBY, President



the Bronfman trial, the Federal Bureau of Investigation displayed these pictures, showing a man entering Patrick Lynch's car, outside Mr. Lynch's Brook-

lyn home, 18 hours after the car was used to pick up the ransom. However, an F.B.I. witness said he could not positively identify the man as Mr. Lynch.



Ending of Bronfman Is Described

By M. A. FARBER
Special to The New York Times
PLAINS, Oct. 22—James E. Schry, a New York City detective, testified in the Bronfman kidnapping trial that Samuel Bronfman, the defendant, was dazed and filthy when found by law enforcement agents in the Brooklyn apartment of Jack Lynch, one of the defendants. Schry was on the verge of tears 1 1/2 pages for a moment this afternoon as he recalled the scene in Mr. Bronfman's apartment in the Flatbush section when police officers rushed to the door at 4 A.M. on Aug. 17.

THE PRESS IS CURBED IN RUBIN CARTER CASE

Judge Excludes the Public From Jury Selection Process
By SELWYN RAAB
Special to The New York Times
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 22—News reporters and the public were barred today from observing the jury selection in the retrial of the murder case against Rubin (Hurricane) Carter and John Artis. Judge Bruno L. Leopizzi in Passaic County Court, who is presiding, said he would conduct the impaneling of 12 jurors and four alternates individually behind closed doors in his chambers.

Metropolitan Briefs

at Agency Asked
Help on Pupil Fares
A group of state legislators made a personal appeal to the New York City Transit Authority to provide half-fare and school for 113,500 pupils whose transportation was eliminated last year.

Ex-Bank Official Cleared
A Federal judge in Brooklyn has set aside a jury verdict that found Patrick J. Clifford, former president of the now-defunct Security National Bank, guilty of lying about a political contribution involving \$500 worth of stamps.

From the Police Blotter:
A patron in a bar at 1655 Madison Avenue, at 110th Street, was shot dead by a gunman who walked up to him while he was standing at the bar.

Psychiatric Clinic on Upper West Side Stirs a Furor

By PRANAY GUPTA
The small, smoke-filled lobby of the Stevens Psychiatric Clinic at 520 Amsterdam Avenue is almost always packed with patients.

Neighbors Assert Addicts Congregate on Sidewalks—Inspectors Pay a Visit

ing of patients outside the clinic and the apprehension of neighborhood storekeepers and residents.

"I've investigated personally many times and there is no truth at all in this," Dr. Stevens said. "No drugs are dispensed at all in our clinic. We give them psychotherapy. The reason you see rapid turnover is that they come in for appointments. We see them for 45 minutes normally."

At least one community official, in a letter to state and city officials, has said, however, that he had observed movement of patients that was swifter than what Dr. Stevens indicated yesterday.

"This clinic handles as many as several hundred Medicaid patients every day with as few as two doctors," said the official, Richard E. Leslie, who identified himself as a member of the West Side Catchment Area Planning Advisory Group. He made the statement in a letter dated Oct. 13 to, among others, Dr. Alvin Mesnikoff, regional director of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene.

"I have personally observed patients going into treatment rooms and exiting, in most cases, in less than 10 minutes," Mr. Leslie wrote. "It is possible to make these observations as this clinic is located in a storefront with glass windows."

He also wrote that "the patients are frequently unruly" and "the merchants in the area report declining business."

Visits to the neighborhood, which has 10- and 15-story residential buildings as well as brownstones whose facades are decaying, drew comments from local residents and storekeepers that tended to corroborate Mr. Leslie.

"It's an outrageous situation," said Mr. Reyes, the carpenter. "These patients come from all over the place and they litter the sidewalk. They smoke pot and they peddle drugs. They urinate in public. I've got to go out with pails of water to clean up."

"These are the lowest dregs of hu-

Duck and Geese Killing Laid to Dogs

By MURRAY SCHUMACH
Dogs, not human beings with guns, killed more than 20 ducks and geese Monday night at the Queens Botanical Garden, according to the A.S.P.C.A. indicated yesterday.

When the fowls were first found dead, the police summoned to the 39-acre park in the Flushing section believed they had been shot.

The birds were part of a flock used for the education and entertainment of children. They are kept in an attractive area, including a pond, that is surrounded by a cyclone fence.

After the autopsies and X-rays were completed yesterday on a number of the dead ducks and geese, George H. Tuschler, director of the Humane Work Division of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said:

"We found no signs of shots on any of them. We saw what seemed to be tooth marks. Apparently the ducks and geese were killed by dogs. They were otherwise healthy. They did not die of natural causes. They were killed."

Mr. Tuschler said the A.S.P.C.A. was trying to figure out how to catch the dogs before they killed more birds. He said it would be impractical to use traps, because the ducks or geese might be caught in them.

He refused to speculate on the possibility that wild dogs might have been to blame. "These ducks and geese could just as easily have been killed by pet dogs," he said.

At the Botanical Garden, Ralph L. Snodsmith, the executive director, said that a donor, who preferred to be anonymous, was replacing the dead ducks.

He said the enclave of birds, which the garden has had for about two years, was a great attraction with the children, adding: "Their eyes get big as saucers when they see the ducks and geese."

He said security men at the Botanical Garden had begun checking the cyclone fence to see how the dogs had slipped into the enclosure.

"We certainly don't want to have anything like this to happen again," Mr. Snodsmith said. "But right now we don't know how the dogs got in past the fence."



The New York Times/Chester Weiss, Jr.
PLAYING THE BIG APPLE:
The Lloyd Road Middle School band, directed by Karen A. Hommelman, traveled from Matawan, N.J., to Rockefeller Center for a special concert. The 75-member group of sixth through eighth graders has won numerous band competitions this year.

LOTTERY NUMBER
Oct. 22, 1976
New Jersey Pick-It—796

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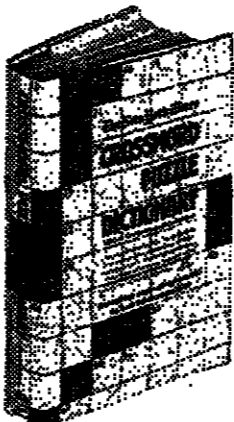


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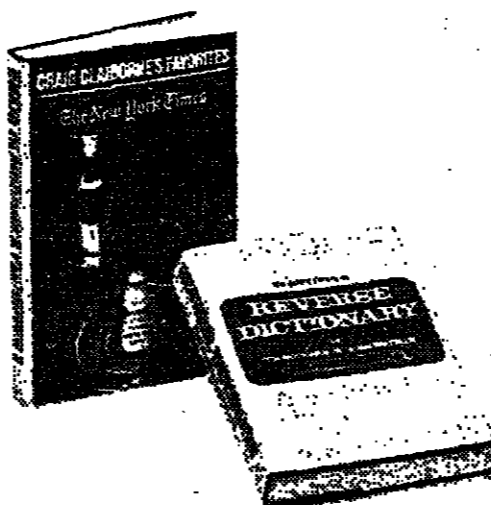


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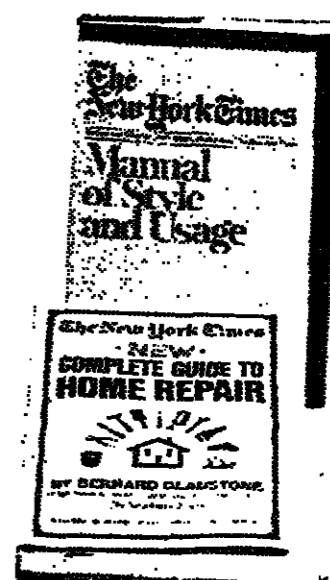
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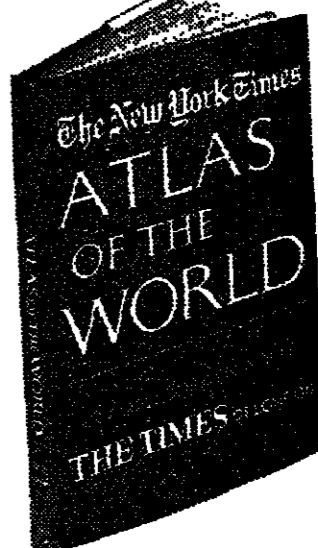
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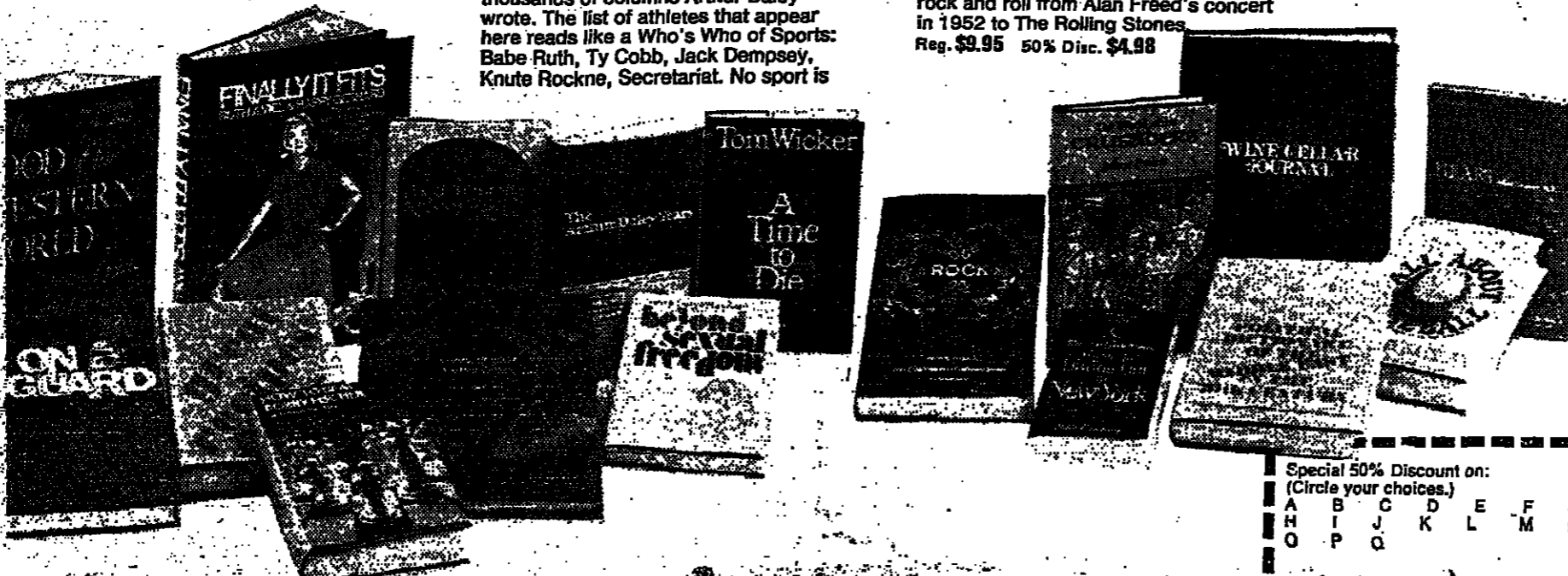
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'Texas Trilogy' Will End Oct. 31; 'Runner Stumbles' Closes Oct. 30

Don Jones' "A Texas Trilogy," an investment of \$100,000, will end its Broadway run at the Broadhurst Theater on Oct. 31 after a total of 63 performances. The production consists of three full-length plays, dealing with life in a small town in Texas. Reviews of their individual and the number of performances will have given by closing day.

The director introduced Mr. Beckett's work to American audiences with the highly controversial "Waiting for Godot." Mr. Schneider subsequently staged the American premieres of other major Beckett works.

Lois Bewley Presents Dance Premiere Tonight

This evening, Lois Bewley, formerly a member of American Ballet Theater and the New York City Ballet as well as a principal guest artist at the Spoleto Festival, will present the world premiere of her one-woman dance concert, "The Return of Lois Bewley."

'Pippin' Celebrates Fourth Anniversary

"Pippin," the musical by Roger O. Hirson and Stephen Schwartz, will celebrate its fourth year on Broadway today at the Imperial Theater. Produced by Stuart Ostrow, the show has grossed \$21,348,742, earning net profits of \$3,280,000.

Couple Indicted in Death of Girl

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Oct. 22 (UPI)—A Cleveland couple was indicted today on first degree murder charges for the torture death of a 4-year-old girl. No trial date was immediately set for Ronald and Wanda Maddox, accused in the aid and Wanda Maddox, accused in the aid of her daughter, Melisha Morganna Gibson.

Field Troupe Dances 'At Midnight'

Field had a promising career in American Ballet Theater some go until he decided to have a promising one by creating his own company. The urge has subsided to become something of a habit among dancers from that company.

with the 70-year-old playwright in Berlin, explaining: "I do this whenever I have a chance to direct another of his plays. He appreciates my interest in finding out as much as I can about the plays—and I appreciate his telling me."

Mane Event Two Famous Wits

It was Shaw's airy contention, in his well-known preface to "Androcles," that the early Christians aroused Roman ire and brought about their own persecution not because of their faith, but because they were considered cranks.

Hearts and Thorns

Lillian Silvestone and James Morris are currently performing "Three by Dorothy Parker," as staged by Victoria Brady, at 9 P.M. on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays through Nov. 6.

They Do, They Do

Last call to catch Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt tonight and tomorrow at the Ballroom in the current series of various Broadway songwriters rendering their own works. Word from the cabaret-restaurant in SoHo is that the composer-lyricist team ("I Do, I Do," "The Fantasists," "11 in the Shade") is drawing enthusiastic response at 458 West Broadway (south of Houston Street).

For Today's Entertainment Events

listing, see page 36. For Sports Today, see page 16.

GOING OUT Guide

SIP TRIP A program featuring Johann Sebastian Bach's "Coffee Cantata" opens the second season of Lincoln Center's Informal Coffee Concert Series this afternoon at 4 o'clock, as Richard Kapp conducts the Philharmonia Virtuosi of New York and soloists in an hour-long session without intermission.

HIT PARADE Hunter College, Lexington Avenue and 68th Street, is the site tonight and tomorrow of an imported production titled the 1976 Israel Hasidic Festival, featuring a group of young singers, composers, and entertainers who won top honors in that country's annual competition.

MANE EVENT Two famous wits are represented in new arrivals on the Off Off Broadway boards. With George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" doing very nicely uptown as "My Fair Lady," the downtown Jean Cocteau Repertory is reviving "Androcles and the Lion," a parody on the local scene.

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FOR TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT EVENTS listing, see page 36. For Sports Today, see page 16.

Aid for Divorced Catholics Urged

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22—Delegates to a historic "Call to Action" of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States today urged the hierarchy to promote greater support and spiritual service to Catholics who are separated, divorced and remarried.

The resolution, which won solid approval by the gathering of bishops, priests, nuns and laity, represents one of the most significant spurs to the hopes of divorced Catholics for acceptance in the church in recent times.

It proposes, in addition to a program of pastoral care to the millions of Catholics who fall into one or another of the designated categories, an aggressive plan to put "an immediate end to practices which branded" such Catholics "as failures or discriminators against them or their children in parish or diocesan activities."

The statement further urges bishops, who will review this and other proposals from this convention next spring, to "publicly address the request of the divorced who have remarried to receive, under certain conditions, the sacraments of the church."

Catholics who remarry after a civil divorce are not eligible to receive the sacraments. In recent years, however, this sanction has been invoked with declining frequency. As the divorce rate has risen among Catholics, stronger efforts to win recognition and admission to the sacraments has mounted steadily.

Reflecting this movement, today's recommendation counsels the bishops to "take the action required to repeal the penalty of automatic excommunication decreed by the Third Council of Baltimore [in 1884] for Catholics who 'dare to remarry after divorce.'"

The resolution vote, taken during the second day of the meeting here, was seen as giving impetus to the cause of Catholics who have experienced marital difficulty, one of the most sought-after groups in the church's efforts to heal tensions and divisions.

The Rev. James Young, a Paulist priest from Boston who is a leading proponent of a change in church attitudes toward divorce, was encouraged by the action. "I read it as an awareness that the church feels it has to move on this issue," Father Young said.

Another part of the recommendation asks the hierarchy to develop "more consistent, equitable, effective and more pastorally oriented procedures" for dealing with annulment and dissolution of marriage. A request is also made for a study of the causes of marital breakdown with particular attention to the "impact of cultural conditions."

The conference, the result of a two-year effort sponsored by the Catholic Bishops of the United States, is focusing on issues of justice.

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About New York

Lights! Camera! Politics!

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Norman Kramer survives in live television without a hot-cold.

He has never been on camera through all 14 years and 675 shows of a Sunday program on Channel 2 known as "Newsmakers"—one of the few live television shows left in the city and the longest running. Mr. Kramer's face and timbre are not his fortune; his mind and manner are. He is the show's producer as well as a principal in piecing together the station's weekend news programs and, thereby he is one of the chief keepers of the city's Sunday political ghetto.

This is a state of affairs the public should know about in which the generation by public figures of new charges, reports, candidacies, crises, nostrums and general all-purpose developments slows drastically from the workweek. Mr. Kramer's job is to fight this condition, the way the cardiologist fights the nonbeating blip on his cathode-ray tube. He tries to get a known public figure speaking at high noon on Sunday, saying enough in the next 25 minutes, either deliberately or accidentally, to make news beyond the curvy worded desk that has been the show's main prop since its beginning.

It isn't easy. The first show, in September 1962, featured Mayor Robert F. Wagner, a politician who made the search for the unsensational public appearance into an art form. After that beginning, it was not until the following year that the show garnered its first front-page score in the Monday morning newspapers.

"Mike Quill was asked what he thought of the latest transit contract offer," Mr. Kramer recalls. "He held it up to the camera and said, 'I'll tell you what I think of it'—and here he took it up. A sweet leprechaun of a man. He had other copies and then turned up later so the newspaper photographers could get a picture."

Symbiosis with the print media is not unusual. The show has a television personality as its host, but hires two newspaper reporters who are familiar with the specialty of the guest as questioners. They get \$75 each. The guest is not paid, and gets only coffee and cake and the chance to be made up by Frances Arnold, a friendly woman who knows every pore on Walter Cronkite's face.

Any of us weary with the constant sight of the city writhing each day for its next breath should be reassured to know that on Sundays public officials come marvelously close to resting from their work and keeping their voices down.

Many of them and their aides separately watch "Newsmakers" as an electronic busman's holiday, gauging, with the candor that private Sunday brunch can guarantee, the bobbing and weaving talents of the fellow professional holding down the tube.

The questioning and answering is televised from a place where mooring and milking was once the derivative source—the old Sheffield Farms dairy

on West 57th Street, off 10th Avenue. There, in the control room of Studio 46, the professional's nervousness that only live performance can generate is palpable as the cigarette smoke puffs forth from Mr. Kramer and the rest of a bank of 17 television screens as if they were about to launch a rocket rather than the latest words of an earthbound politician.

Being live, the program has an extra possibility of excitement in the unexpected. Once, the chair holding Charles Luce of Consolidated Edison collapsed. But it was a minute after the show went off the air, so we all missed a special public event. Mr. Kramer, a considerate amiable man, can laugh now at the memory. But as producer, he must see to every detail, and now he even wonders about the chairs once in a while. He chooses the guest and interviewers in the middle of the previous week, calls them up, makes sure they arrive and are in makeup in time, suggests questions to the panel and even cuts the coffeecake some mornings.

In all the years, Mr. Kramer's nightmare of the guest not being on camera when the show begins has materialized only twice. Once, Paul O'Dwyer got as far as the front door but spotted a union picket line. "These are my people," he told Mr. Kramer apologetically. The reporters wound up interviewing one another.

The other time, Governor Byrne did not make it from New Jersey in time, and Representative Edward I. Koch of Manhattan obliged by running from downtown. He filled seven minutes of questioning and then, after the first commercial break, was replaced by Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Kramer states the show's promise very well: "This is one of the few places out in the open for a politician to try and get his point across while reporters can interrupt him."

This may not sound very special, but it does prevent the scene from turning totally into an electronic hustings. Mr. Kramer knows that even a show that does not make news can be revealing if it demonstrates how evasive a politician can be.

Last Sunday was a good one for Norman Kramer. There were no headlines produced, but the guest showed up, his chair didn't collapse and, right before air time, Mr. Kramer spotted a peanut on the rug that would have demeaned the proceedings.

The camera rehearsal right before the show got to the heart of the matter when the director was saying, "Then Al will fast break [camera] three to Diaz [the moderator] for the questions and answers—blah, blah, blah."

Twenty-five minutes later the guest was still into the latter and encroaching on his final commercial time when the assistant director in charge of such things shouted, "Cut him! Cut him! Cut him!" The politician faded from the live television along with the briefest sight of the name of Norman Kramer.

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Patrons holding tickets to cancelled performances may: 1) exchange them for any remaining performance for which tickets are still available; 2) apply their tickets toward Spring 1977 subscriptions; 3) exchange them for available performances of the New York City Ballet during the Fall season, which opens on November 16; 4) obtain refunds during normal box office business hours.

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TUES. OCT. 26 8:00	LA BELLE HELENE (Armstrong, Evans (debut), Stavola (debut), McKee, Hollinger, Miner)
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THURS. OCT. 28 8:00	CARMEN (Conrad, Robinson, Mauro, Hale, Pailo)
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SAT. OCT. 30 2:00	IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA (Solo, Curry, Harries, Tims, Gramm, Ramsey, Caldwell)
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SUN. OCT. 31 1:00	RIGOLETTO (Robinson, Curry, Di Giuseppe, Elvira, Densen, Cherry (debut))
SUN. OCT. 31 7:00	PELLEAS ET MELISANDE (Brooks, Curry, Shilwell, Devlin, Barbican, Rude)

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Marilyn Fee Is Married to Paul J. White 3d

Marilyn Patricia Fee and Paul Joseph White 3d were married yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes Roman Catholic Cathedral in Rockville Centre, L.I. Msgr. Edward Melton performed the ceremony.

Mr. White, son of Mrs. Paul J. White Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., and the late Mr. White is manager of sales service and a director of the General Paper Goods Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, of which his grandfather, Mr. White, is president. His grandfather is also founder and president of the Great Eastern and Paper Stock Company. The bridegroom's father was a vice president of the company.

Nancy List Is Married To Richard H. Block

Nancy List, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin List, was married here yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents to Richard Harris Block, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lester Block of Princeton and Jewelades, N. J. Rabbi Avraham Soltes, Jewish chaplain at the United States Military Academy performed the ceremony.

The bride, an alumna of the Columbia Grammar and Preparatory School and Georgetown University, is a legal assistant with the New York law firm of Reavis & McGrath. Her father is president of Johnston Industries, a textile concern.

Julie L. Nussenbaum, Artist, Is Bride of James M. Fesler

Julie Lynn Nussenbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Nussenbaum of Old Bridge, N.J., was married in New York yesterday afternoon to James Martin Fesler, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Fesler of New Haven, Conn. The nondenominational ceremony was performed in the Church Center for the United Nations by the center's chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Melvin Hawthorne.

Mr. Fesler, a senior at the Hofstra University Law School, is a graduate of the Horace Mann School in Riverdale, the Bronx, and Princeton University. His father is senior vice president for government relations and labor counsel of R. H. Macy & Company.

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The New York Times

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 Transport Equipment Responsible
 Most of Drop, U. S. Reports
 Shipments Off 2.6%

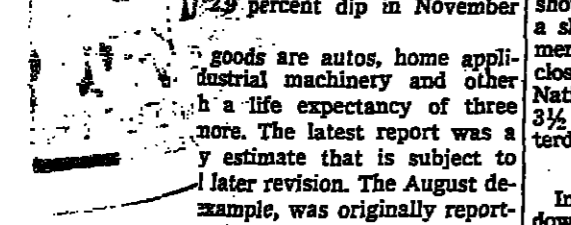
SPEAK
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—New received by manufacturers of goods, a key indicator of consumer business spending, declined for a consecutive month during September, the Commerce Department reported today. Commerce Department said new orders fell \$1.5 billion, or 3.1 percent, from a seasonally adjusted level of \$46.5 billion in August. That followed drops of one-tenth percent in August and 3.6 percent in July.

Department said most of the drop attributable to the transportation sector, where activity was hit by the strike against the Ford company. But the Commerce Dept. also said that even excluding transport, new orders were still off 1.1 percent for September. In addition, backlog of orders also declined month to \$116 billion from \$116.5 billion in August, indicating that factories were filling more quickly.

Shipments of Durables Off
 Commerce Department reported shipments of durable-goods manufactured fell \$1.3 billion, or 2.6 percent, in September. That was the second decline in a row.

Orders of Durable Goods
 (in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted series)



Three months and the largest 2.9 percent dip in November. The volume of new orders in goods indicates consumers are making extensive purchases, provide a clue as to whether buying the machinery and tools necessary to expand capacity help create new jobs in industry.

Indicator of that business nondefense capital goods secure, the Government said, new September were up by \$211.1 billion, or 12.1 percent. That sustained a 6.8 percent drop

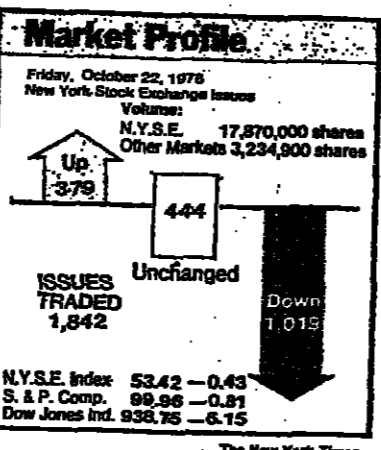
at Ford to Remain Idle
 Oct. 22—The Ford Motor Co. today said that 8,000 workers would still be idled to settle a strike at its Stamping plant.

Assembly plant actually closed one in Chicago that makes cars and has 3,300 employees. The total idled to 10,000 at that plant and the Cleveland plant could be regular production next week.

nit Stores Set
day Yule Sales

the Fifth Avenue-based chain, will open for business during the Christmas season, beginning Nov. 28. The chain, chairman said that Bonwit stores, including the one on Fifth Avenue, would open through Dec. 19 from P.M. However, the Bonwit store, Short Hills, N. J., and Pa., will remain closed on

Fifth Avenue stores plan to it's example. Most of the new stores, including their in the suburbs, began Sunday 1-15 and were joined in the estimated 1,000 smaller city and area.



Dow Off 6.15; Fall in Orders Is Depressant

Stocks closed lower yesterday after prices weakened in the afternoon following a report from the Commerce Department that new orders for durable goods showed a sharp 3.1 percent drop in September, the third monthly decline in a row.

The report, issued at 1:30 P.M., sent the Dow Jones industrial average to its lowest for the session of 936. The key gauge closed at 938.75, down 6.15 points for the day, in active trading.

The decline was widespread among the glamour stocks, particularly among auto-related stocks. Declines outnumbered advances by a 3-to-1 ratio.

Drop in Motor Vehicles and Parts
 The Commerce Department said that the "major decline" in new orders for durable goods was in the transportation equipment industries, particularly in motor vehicles and parts.

The report, coupled with announcements by the General Motors Corporation and the American Motors Corporation that they were closing some of their small-car plants for short periods to balance inventories, caused the general decline among auto-related stocks. G.M. closed at 7 1/4, down 1/4; Ford at 5 1/2, off 1/4; Chrysler at 19, down 1/2 and A.M.C. at 4 1/4, off 1/4.

L.P. Hriston, director of research of Granger & Company, said that the drop for durable goods and the slowing of auto sales "are current negatives to the market's attempts at a resumption of its advance."

After advancing for four sessions in a row, the market dropped 9.97 points on Thursday.

14 of 15 Stocks End Lower
 Of the 15 most active issues yesterday, 14 finished lower and one closed unchanged.

The biggest gain of the day was made by the General American Oil Company, which closed at 50 1/4, up 5/8. There have been rumors that General American might be acquired by Dow Chemical. Dow Chemical dropped by 1/4 to 41 1/4.

Electronic and semiconductor issues showed a mixed pattern yesterday after a sharp decline Thursday. Texas Instruments, which dropped 4 1/4 Thursday, closed at 10 1/4 yesterday, up 1/4, while National Semiconductor, which dropped 3 1/4 points Thursday, dropped 1 1/4 yesterday, closing at 27 1/4.

I.B.M. Down 1/4 to 256 1/4
 International Business Machines was down 1/4 to 256 1/4. Frank T. Cary, chairman of I.B.M., said in an interview that the company would have a "very good" fourth quarter but not so good as the earlier quarters of this year.

Reports of lower third-quarter earnings depressed Northrop, which was down 1 1/4 to 39 3/4; Gardner-Whitcomb, off 1 1/4 to 18 1/4; and Union Oil of California, down 1/4 to 53.

Kennecott Copper was down 1/2 to 27 1/4. The Federal Trade Commission

Continued on Page 40, Column 5

Housing Dream is Fading at \$50,000

Soaring Prices Deny Millions a Chance for New Homes

By ROBERT LINDSEY
 Special to The New York Times
 LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22—The American dreamhouse has passed \$50,000.

The milestone was marked this week when the Federal Home Loan Bank Board noted that the average price of a new home bought with a conventional mortgage in the United States during September was \$50,500.

The announcement presented the most striking evidence yet of how the single-family home—which since frontier days has been regarded as part of the American birthright, is becoming increasingly unattainable to millions of middle-income families.

Only a decade ago, the average price for a new home nationally was just a shade under \$30,000; as recently as 1971 it was \$36,400. Since 1973, the average price for a new home sold in the United States has jumped by 24 percent. The September figure represented a one-month jump of more than 1.8 percent.

Despite hoopla last year over a new kind of supposedly low-priced "frills" house, housing prices are climbing inexorably. The political implications of the soaring cost of housing across the country are not yet clear.

Voting Groups Are Alienated
 According to housing experts, however, it is clear that the continuing increases are alienating two large blocs of voters who are being locked out of the housing market—young people, especially the large generation born just after World War II who are now reaching the home-buying age; and old people on fixed incomes.

The monthly figure released by the Federal agency was the national average, and hid much higher costs in some parts of the country. In Orange County in southern California, for example, it is all but impossible to buy a new home



for less than \$65,000. In lower Westchester County and the near-exurbs of Long Island and New Jersey, it is difficult to find a new home priced for less than \$70,000.

Apparently as a byproduct of the torrid inflation for new homes, the price of previously occupied homes also is rising fast, and in many cases eclipsing the ability of families whose income is less than \$18,000 annually to afford them.

No Early Relief Is in Sight
 The average selling price for a used home nationally last month was \$43,300, up from \$42,800 in August. To some housing analysts, this figure is perhaps even more startling than the price for new homes, because it includes a wide variety of housing in terms of age, size, location and overall quality. Many are in rural areas.

U.S. TAX REVISION HURTING AMERICANS EMPLOYED ABROAD

MANY EXPECTED TO RETURN
 Danger to the Country's Economic Interests Feared—France Also Seeking a Bigger Bite

BY CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
 Special to The New York Times
 PARIS, Oct. 22—The tax-revision bill of 1976, which President Ford signed Oct. 4, is squeezing 100,000 Americans who work abroad by putting a bigger bite on their income, and most don't like it very much.

"Taxation without representation" is the label George R. Arthur, an American living in Brussels, pins on the new American tax law. He calls on his countrymen overseas to gather in Antwerp or Rotterdam for a "Tax Party."

"It represents fiscal protectionism—intuitive protectionism," said Edward A. Gottesman, an American lawyer in London, who warns of unfortunate consequences for the foreign economic interests of the United States.

The United States is in danger of creating a "fiscal Berlin Wall," says the American Chamber of Commerce of Britain.

The number of Americans working abroad is now expected to be reduced considerably because, combined with local imposts, taxes may be even higher than Americans have to pay at home.

What the New Law Does
 The roots of the situation go back 50 years, when Congress first excluded foreign-source earned income from taxable income of American citizens abroad, as a means of overcoming hurdles to foreign trade. Over the years the exclusions have been repeatedly amended to eliminate real or imagined abuses.

What the new law actually does is to reduce the exclusion from the present \$20,000 or \$25,000 (depending on length of time overseas) to \$15,000; tax the nonexcluded income at a higher rate and reduce the amount of foreign tax credit that can be applied to the American taxes.

The effect, said the partner of one top international accounting firm in Paris, is to increase taxes of most American expatriate executives by anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year.

According to figures provided by this firm, an executive earning \$50,000 a year will pay \$6,500 more in taxes now than before. In addition, he will lose more than \$7,000 of tax credits.

The firm, which asked not to be identified, used its example a married man with two children filing a joint return, taking standard deductions, living in Paris over the last three years and having no income in the United States. The example does not take into account any possible changes in French tax laws.

France Also Seeks More
 The new tax situation is especially feared by Americans in France. In addition to the action by Washington, more is also sought by the French Government.

The "fisc," as the revenue service is known here, would levy taxes on total income of Americans instead of simply income earned in France, as is the case now, under hotly controversial legislation proposed by the Finance Ministry.

Passage of the bill could lead to significant changes in tax treatment, because dividends, interest and other sources of revenue outside France could be taxed both by the French and American Governments.

Some American companies have gone so far as to threaten to pull out of France if the bill becomes law. Nearly 100 American companies have some kind of headquarters operation here. Many others have French subsidiaries.

Some companies have said they will pay any excess taxes their overseas Americans incur beyond the amount for which they would be liable for in the United States. The International Business Machines Corporation, with 280 American employees in France, is one of them.

Continued on Page 41, Column 3

Diebold Venture Chairman Quits Before Special Meeting Convenes

By LEONARD SLOANE
 The Diebold Venture Capital Corporation, a closed-end investment corporation, announced yesterday just before a special meeting of stockholders was convened that John Diebold, the computer consultant and venture capitalist who founded the company in 1968, had resigned as chairman.

This closed-end fund, which has investments in many companies involved in the development and use of advanced technologies, is only one of the 50-year-old Mr. Diebold's numerous business interests. But this one has been the subject of a bitter battle for the right and power to run its portfolio during the last six months.

The three-and-a-half hour meeting was recessed until Monday to tabulate stockholder votes in the proxy fight for control of the corporation between two competing factions—one consisting of 13 individuals led by the investment firm of Steadman and the other a mutual fund, Steadman Investment Fund.

Modified Policy Is Urged
 The Bergstrom group has proposed that Diebold's investment policy be modified to place more emphasis on marketable securities rather than small technology-oriented concerns whose shares have no public market.

The nominees for director supported by Mr. Bergstrom—a private investor and former portfolio manager of the American Express Company who, with his



The New York Times/Robert H. Kohn
 John Diebold

group, now owns 23 percent of Diebold—were supported in the battle by a majority of the investment company's board.

But Mr. Diebold, who this summer had recommended the liquidation of the company as an alternative to a takeover by the Bergstrom group, had supported the proposal made on Sept. 3 by Steadman to acquire the assets of Diebold on a relative net asset basis.

At that time, Mr. Diebold said that such an exchange of shares would allow shareholders "an opportunity to realize full net asset value or to hold a redeemable security that, unlike that of a closed-end fund, does not sell at a discount from asset value."

Mr. Diebold was reported by his office yesterday to be en route to London for business meetings. He is also chairman of DCL Inc.—a computer leasing company that, like Diebold Venture, is listed on the American Stock Exchange—and heads John Diebold, Inc. The latter company is the privately owned parent of the Diebold Group, a management-consulting concern, and Diebold Advisers, an investment advisory concern that manages the Diebold Venture portfolio.

\$5.4 Million in Cash
 At yesterday's meeting at 16 Wall Street, Bruce Shewmaker, a portfolio manager for Diebold Venture, presented a report of operating results over the last year and noted that almost half of its approximately \$14 million in assets are now in cash and marketable securities. He added that the company had \$5.4 million in cash and cash equivalents on Sept. 30, compared with \$1.4 million a year earlier.

Mr. Shewmaker also told that the net assets value of Diebold Venture was \$9.14 per share last Sept. 30, compared with \$7.08 per share on the same date in 1975. The stock closed yesterday on the Amex at 6 1/4, indicating that the discount—the difference between the market value of each share and the prorata value of the company's investment portfolio per share—is quite steep.

Two other directors are not standing for re-election at Diebold Venture. They are Thornton Bradshaw, president of the Atlantic Ric-field Company, and Frank Stanton, former president of CBS Inc.

Karl R. Bendtsen, a former chairman of the Champion International Corporation and a public director of the New York Stock Exchange, who is the senior director in terms of service on the board, was chairman of yesterday's meeting.

Continued on Page 41, Column 3

Marketing Is Wideing Vodka Sales

By RONA CHERRY
 When people talk about an egghead today, chances are they may not be referring to a Harvard intellectual. Instead, they may just be speaking about a frothy drink made with orange juice, vodka and egg that at the moment is being energetically promoted by Heublein.

The egghead isn't the only new vodka concoction marketed by Smirnoff, the No. 1 brand of Heublein Inc., and the nation's leading vodka. In fact, every two months Smirnoff alters its pitch to demonstrate the many possible uses of its clear, somewhat tasteless liquor and introduces a new vodka drink.

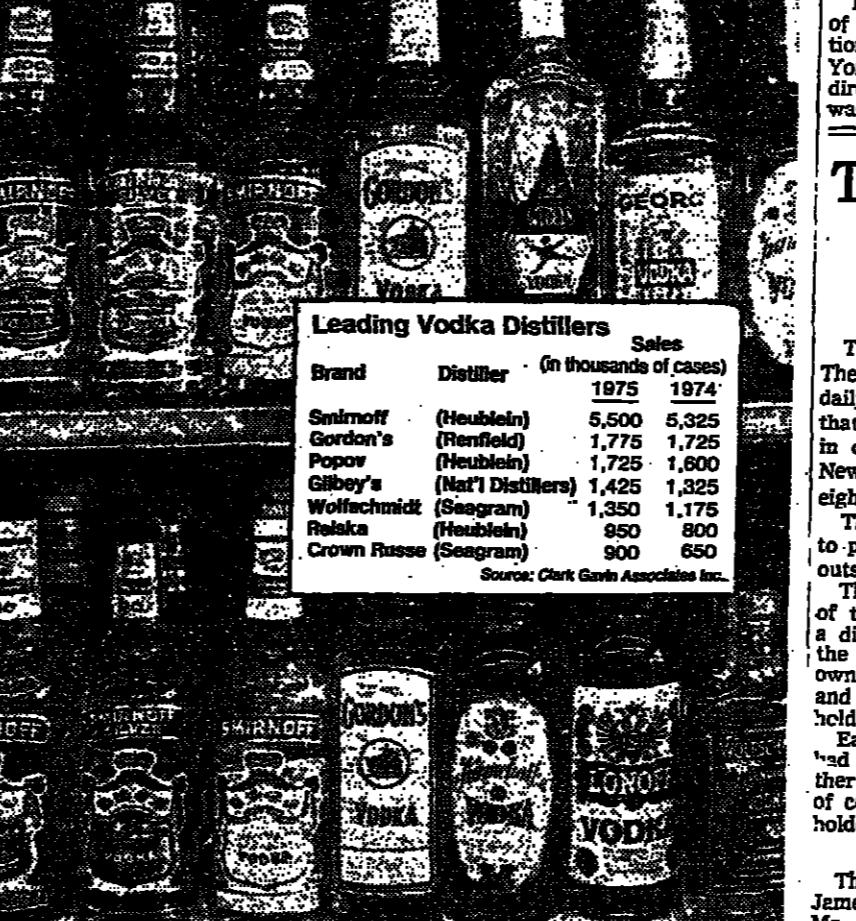
In general, it finds a receptive public. As a result of the general shift in taste toward lighter, sweeter drinks, and thanks to skillful marketing campaigns, vodka has become the best selling liquor category.

Recognition Came Late
 Largely unknown in the United States until the 1950's, vodka sold 27 million cases last year, up from 10.8 million cases 10 years earlier and is now the sales leader among distilled spirits. In the first half of 1976, according to Impact, a wine and liquor news service, vodka sales showed a 3.5 percent increase over the same period last year.

15 or 20 years ago vodka was not given serious consideration by the whiskey distillers, said Marvin R. Shanken, editor and publisher of Impact. "Today, they have finally realized that white goods, and in particular vodka, represents the overwhelming preference of the American consumer. And there is no reason to believe that this trend will not continue."

Vodka has been selling so well, in fact, that some of the major companies in the industry now view the entire distilled spirits market as the product's competition. They are willing to back a winner and have increased their advertising and marketing budgets, along with organizing new promotional campaigns.

Marketing Budget Increased
 Heublein, for instance, will spend about \$19 million this year up from \$16 million last year, on marketing its



Times Mirror Offers \$292 Million For Stock of Booth Newspapers

By HERBERT KOSHEZT
 The Times Mirror Company, owner of The Los Angeles Times and three other daily newspapers, announced yesterday that it had offered to buy for \$292 million in cash the outstanding stock of Booth Newspapers Inc., publisher of a chain of eight newspapers in Michigan.

The Times Mirror Company is offering to pay \$40 a share for any or all of the outstanding 7,353,195 shares of Booth. The offer came after the management of the Booth chain became involved in a dispute with S. I. Newhouse, head of the Newhouse newspaper chain, who owns about 25 percent of the Booth stock and is one of the company's largest stockholders.

Earlier this month Booth Newspapers had announced that the chain would either have to be sold or liquidated because of conflicting views among major stockholders.

Unwillingness to Sell
 The president of Booth Newspapers, James E. Sauter, at the time said that Mr. Newhouse—who had purchased his Booth stock earlier in the year—was unwilling to sell his holdings.

The Times Mirror said certain Booth shareholders, including three directors of Booth who owned approximately 34 percent of the outstanding shares, had agreed to sell their shares to the Times Mirror for cash at the tender offer price. All the other Booth directors also indicated their intention to tender their shares

to the Times Mirror, the company said. The offer will expire at 5 P.M. Los Angeles time on Nov. 1, unless extended and is contingent on The Times Mirror's obtaining at least a majority of the shares.

While no executive at the Times Mirror or Booth Newspapers could be reached who was willing to discuss the nature of the dispute with Mr. Newhouse, it appeared that the Booth management had asked for but had not received written assurance from Mr. Newhouse that he would not seek to control the chain in March. He was reported to have given such assurances verbally. Attempts to reach Mr. Newhouse were unsuccessful.

Publisher of Parade Magazine
 The Booth chain operates eight newspapers in Michigan. They are: The Grand Rapids Press, The Flint Journal, Kalamazoo Gazette, Bay City Times, Jackson Citizen Patriot, Muskegon Chronicle, The Saginaw News and The Ann Arbor News. Booth also publishes Parade Magazine, a Sunday supplement distributed to readers with a total circulation of more than 18 million.

Personal Finance: Banks, Gifts and Interest

By RICHARD PHALON

When the Dime Savings Bank of New York and the Brooklyn Savings Bank opened new branch offices last week—

There are significant differences in savings accounts, not only between commercial banks and thrift institutions—the latter, as the following tables, are permitted by Federal authorities to pay higher maximum interest rates—but among the same

Table with 2 columns: Account, Interest Rate. Rows include 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year, 5-year, 6-year.

For all banks, however—commercial savings—pay the maximum allowable rate. That's why it pays to shop.

Both are paying the ceiling rates, but Dime Savings insists on a minimum deposit of \$1,000 in all but its ordinary savings accounts.

The Dime, on its 6.5 percent and percent certificates, is taking \$500 minimums, but like Brooklyn Savings, laid down a \$1,000 minimum for 7.5 percent and 7.75 percent.

Further, a depositor must agree to his money at the Dime for at least months to get 6.5 percent, while term for the same rate at Brooklyn is only a year.

It is particularly significant for systematic savers—individuals who try to bank a specific amount each month and who rarely make withdrawals.

Savers of that kind not only benefit significantly from daily compounding, but according to the Dime's Mr. McDermott, are also probably better off in a regular rather than a day-of-deposit-day of withdrawal account.

Deposits in the latter—as the name suggests—generate interest from the point at which they are put in an account to the point at which they are taken out.

They are, another savings banker agrees, best for "in and outers" whose thrift accounts tend to look like a slow-motion checking account.

As they are known in the trade, do not reward systematic savers with the "grace days" that go with regular savings accounts in many banks.

A saver who makes a deposit within the 10-day grace period is entitled to the same amount of interest he would have received if the money had gone in



Gifts to attract new accounts on display at a savings bank branch opening

daily compounding basis on all their accounts.

Many commercial banks, on the other hand—Citibank, for example—compound daily only on long-term accounts—and compound quarterly on regular passbook accounts.

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A saver who makes a deposit within the 10-day grace period is entitled to the same amount of interest he would have received if the money had gone in

on the first day of the month—in effect, a 10-day bonus that could amount to 120 days' extra interest a year.

It is clear, however, that convenience is often more important to some savers than the kind of the return they are getting.

According to the National Mutual Association of Savings Banks, commercial banks, in both New York and New England have been broadening their share of the regular savings account market despite their lower rates.

The trade group attributes that expansion to the "wider branching systems" of the commercial banks and "their broader one-stop financial services."

300 on Big Board Offer Dividend Reinvestment

The number of New York Stock Exchange listed companies offering stockholders dividend reinvestment plans recently passed the 300 mark, according to a Big Board survey.

The biggest such plan is that of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Under it dividends are reinvested at no charge and at 5 percent below the open market price on the stock.

The plan has proved so popular that it generates a substantial amount of capital for the Bell System.

Most such plans are administered by banks and offer the advantage of charges that run well under standard brokerage commissions. While a steady flow of new capital is important, many companies, the Conference Board says, also like the heavy quarterly purchases generated by dividend reinvestment plans because they help even out price swings in the market.

I.R.S. Must Tell Taxpayer It Wants Bank Records

Though the new amendments to the income tax law make it harder to use some traditional tax shelters, they also make it harder for the Internal Revenue Service to get an order authorizing the Taxpayer's bank records.

According to a study of the new law by the American Civil Liberties Union, the I.R.S. must now notify a taxpayer that it wants a look at his bank records and must give him 14 days to challenge the request in court.

There is one exception to the notification rule. It applies only if the I.R.S. has a "reasonable belief" that advance warning would "materially interfere" with an investigation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. In the Matter of REA HOLDING CORPORATION, Bankrupt, No. 75 B 291. ORDER FOR A HEARING ON THE TRUSTEE'S APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER TO DISCLOSE BANK RECORDS.

ORDERED, that a hearing be had before this Court on the 10 day of November, 1976, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Courtroom located at Foley Square, New York, New York, in Room 224, upon ten (10) days written notice by the Trustee to the persons, firms and corporations who previously contacted the Official Receiver of the above-named bankruptcy, and to other interested parties who previously expressed an interest in the Trustee to act as a real estate broker for the disposal of the bankrupt's real property, why a further order should be made and an order authorizing C. ORVIS SOWERHINE, Trustee of the above-named bankruptcy, to enter into an agreement with JAMES H. BURNS COMPANY as real estate broker for the purpose of disposing of certain real property belonging to the bankrupt estate as hereinafter set forth, and to advise himself appearing or being represented, and sufficient cause appearing to the Court; it is

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COMBUSTION SEEKS GRAY TOOL STOCK

Offers to Buy Shares at \$38 Each —Analytab Is Acquired by American Home Products

Combustion Engineering said in Stamford, Conn., yesterday that it was offering to purchase any and all common shares of the Gray Tool Company of Houston at \$38 a share.

Combustion currently owns 593,360 shares, or 34 percent of the outstanding common shares that it purchased on Wednesday for the \$38 price from certain shareholders of Gray Tool including Roy B. Davis Jr., president, and Jimmie C. Ireland and John L. Hull Jr., senior vice presidents.

The tender offer is scheduled to expire at 5 P.M. Houston time on Nov. 1.

Including the consideration paid for shares previously purchased, Combustion Engineering will spend about \$66 million for the Gray Tool shares if all the shares are acquired.

Earlier, Gray Tool announced that an agreement for acquisition of the company by the Joy Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh had been terminated.

Home Products in Deal

The American Home Products Corporation, a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, food and household products announced yesterday that it had acquired all of the stock of the Analytab Products Corporation for 641,000 shares of American Home Products stock valued at \$21 million.

Kennecott Copper Achieves a Profit After Loss in 1975

By GENE SMITH. The Kennecott Copper Corporation reported yesterday a turnaround in third-quarter net income as sales rose 32.3 percent over the 1975 period. The report put net income at \$4.8 million, or 15 cents a share on sales and other income amounting to \$254.7 million. This contrasted with a loss of \$20.5 million for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1975 when sales and other income totaled \$192.5 million.

Kennecott, the nation's largest domestic producer of copper, explained that the 1975 loss included a \$1.5 million from the closing of its Chase Brass & Copper Company plant in Connecticut, and an adverse tax adjustment of \$3.5 million, against an earlier gain from the sale of 925,000 shares of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical common stock.

The report showed that metal mining division operations in the third quarter produced a profit, against a year-ago loss, due in part to higher copper prices, although the Peabody Coal Company earnings were lower because of wildcat strikes.

Subsidiaries Report Results. Chase Brass & Copper Company's earnings also produced a third-quarter profit against an operating loss a year ago, while earnings of the Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation were lower than a year ago because of lower prices.

Kennecott noted that its proposed sale under order of the Federal Trade Commission of Peabody Coal, the nation's largest coal producer, is now awaiting approval of that Government body.

Commenting on overall operations, the report said that improvement in the copper and coal businesses would depend on the rate of the general economic recovery, which stowed during the third quarter.

Commodity Market Index Drops 2.2 From Week-Earlier Level

The commodity spot market price index of foodstuffs and industrial materials fell to 195.7 from 197.9 last week. The index, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, stood at 200.2 on Oct. 21, 1975.

The following table gives the index and its components using 1967=100 as a base:

Table with 4 columns: Index, Foodstuffs, Industrial Materials, Total. Rows for Oct. 1975, Oct. 1974, and Oct. 1973.

Corporation Affairs Ranchers Exploration and Footo Plan Uranium Recovery Project

The Ranchers Exploration and Development Corporation announced yesterday it would seek to recover soluble uranium remaining in residue from previous uranium milling operations in Colorado.

The company said it had acquired 600,000 tons of such residue known as uranium mill tailings at Naturita, Colo., from the Footo Mineral Company, which is 83 percent owned by the Newmont Mining Corporation. The tailings contain about a pound of uranium oxide per ton of material.

Ranchers Exploration said it believed it could remove about half the 600,000 pounds of uranium oxide remaining in the tailings. If it recovers 300,000 pounds of uranium oxide, Ranchers Exploration could realize revenues of about \$12 million, based on current prices in excess of \$40 a pound.

Ranchers Exploration said Footo Mineral in return for rights to the tailings retained a 25 percent interest in profits from the venture after Ranchers Exploration recovered its costs. Ranchers Exploration said it was negotiating with an unnamed utility for sale of the recovered uranium. The company operates copper and uranium properties.

Hart Schaffner & Marx To Borrow \$25 Million. Hart Schaffner & Marx reported that it has signed a \$25 million loan agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at 9 1/4 percent interest.

Under the 15-year loan agreement, \$17 million has been used to pay bank borrowings, and the remaining \$8 million will be available on May 26, 1977, to supply working capital for future expansion. The company is a leading manufacturer of men's tailored clothing.

Westinghouse in Award For Dragline Equipment

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation said it was awarded a multi-million dollar contract for electrical equipment for three large draglines to be built by the Marion Shovel Company of Marion, Ohio.

The three machines will be built for Texas Utility Services of Dallas for the removal of overburden in surface mining of coal. Under terms of the contract, Westinghouse will supply all the electrical motors, generators and associated control equipment for the three draglines.

Chrysler to Buy Plant

The Chrysler Corporation said it had reached agreement to purchase the Michigan City, Ind. plant of USS Chemicals, a division of the United States Steel Corporation. The purchase price was not disclosed. Chrysler said it would operate the 160,000 square-foot plant as a source for automotive plastic parts. The plant currently produces plastic parts for Chrysler trucks as well as a variety of nonautomotive plastic products.

General Electric Plans Temporary Layoff

The General Electric Company said yesterday it would temporarily lay off some 8,500 workers at its Appliance Park operation, which employs 13,300 hourly workers in six manufacturing plants.

To bring inventories into proper balance, the company said some 2,000 workers who make washers and dryers would be off from Nov. 29 to Jan. 3. Another 6,500 workers in the dishwasher disposal, refrigerator and freezer operations would be off from Dec. 6 to Jan. 3.

J. P. Stevens Unit Files Unfair Competition Suit

Footo & Davies, a subsidiary of J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., has filed a \$100 million suit against the Bemis Company and its subsidiary, the Brown Printing Company, charging unfair competition.

Among other things, the suit alleges that Bemis and Brown hired one of Footo & Davies' sales persons six months ago and obtained from him a confidential list of the plaintiff's largest customers. The suit also charges

Pullman Payouts Abroad Widened

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The accounting firm of Arthur Young & Company transmitted money to a foreign tax official on behalf of Pullman Inc., one of its clients, according to a Pullman filing made available today at the Securities and Exchange Commission. This is believed to be the first instance to come to light in which an accountant aided a company making questionable foreign payments.

Pullman said in its report it uncovered \$1.29 million of questionable overseas payments in addition to those it reported last March, one of the largest supplemental disclosures yet reported.

The Pullman audit committee had directed Arthur Young to confirm Pullman's internal investigation and that the findings raised the initial figure by 60 percent, to \$3.44 million.

Pullman's new questionable payments during the 1971-75 period consisted mainly of an additional \$577,000 to intermediaries of foreign government officials to obtain business and of \$374,000 paid to a numbered bank account at the request

Investors Funding Names 150 in Class Action Suit

James Bloor, the trustee for the Investors Funding Corporation of New York, has brought a class action suit in Federal Court in New York on behalf of the company against more than 150 defendants, including former officers of the company, lending banks, appraisal and accounting firms and investors in various projects of Investors Funding.

Investors Funding, a real-estate concern, filed in October 1974 for reorganization under Chapter 10 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Under Chapter 10, control of a company passes to a court-appointed trustee who investigates company affairs and tries for complete financial reorganization.

The list of defendants includes Jerome Norman and Raphael Danaker, three brothers who founded Investors Funding, more than a dozen banks including the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. among other auditors and companies that formerly appraised Investors Funding properties as well as many investors.

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Vodka, With Marketing Drives, Is Reaching Best-Selling Levels

Continued From Page 39

people" campaign featuring wine people" campaign featuring wine-like drinks.

Schmidt, marketed by the Sea-Distillers Company, has been its prices over the last one and years and as part of its \$1.5 advertising budget is now doing an advertising campaign to image as a premium vodka than a premium price.

Stolichnaya, the only vodka from Russia, will have its advertising and sales promotion increased this year to an estimated \$1.3 million, up from \$230,000

present. Stolichnaya has only a 1 percent share of the overall vodka market, but some industry analysts believe it has the potential to sell one million cases annually.

Differences Are Slight. It is relatively tasteless and not much different among the 200 domestic vodkas sold. As a result, the industry has to build brands with certain ties.

Line out of 100 people could be the difference in vodka," said Cohen, chairman of the board Cohen, Pasqualina, Timberman agency. The "the difference what you perceive and we in ing are in the business of selling that help people add to their perception of themselves."

"Smirnoff has aimed its ads at a younger, active consumer with an active lifestyle. Stolichnaya, premium prices, has been directed rising at the more affluent, discerning consumer.

distillers speak quite openly image they are trying to colonial Distillers Products Company now sells Gibbey's, is test g a new premium-priced Shvago, to compete against which features a romantic

is trying a certain amount y and are interested in a prods says something about them said Stuart L. Sax, vice president-executive director of market-national Distillers. "We are beauty, aura, romance with it."

her Brands Selling Well. odaks, like Heublein's Popov, lower and are selling well. noted it as the Volkswagen sort of upside-down chic,"

William Free, chairman and vice officer of the William company advertising agency.

"It seemed to work. We appealed to the person who didn't want to pay a high price, but who still wanted a name brand. There are also people who believe vodka is all alike, don't care about a name and buy a private label at a low price."

Until the mid 1950's, vodka sales were so small that vodka wasn't even listed as a separate category of spirits by the United States Government. It first became popular in California in a drink called Moscow Mule, which consisted of ginger beer and vodka, sold in a copper mug.

Heublein began promoting the product and in the mid 1950's decided to be \$150,000 on advertising Smirnoff vodka. Designed to promote vodka as a fashionable item, the Smirnoff ads were unusual and "almost surrealistic," according to Chris Carrizolo, executive vice president of Heublein.

Succession of New Drinks. In the 1960's, more companies started to move into the market and Heublein pioneered a succession of new drinks. By the early 1970's, the industry had managed to identify its best vodka audience as mostly young people who wanted drinks that cost less than bourbon and were lighter in color and taste. The industry has since concentrated on that target group.

Industry experts project that vodka sales will continue to grow. "It is great for people who don't like the taste of liquor and still want the kick," said Gerald Friedman, senior vice president, director of marketing at Seagram Distillers Company. "And that's a very broad-based audience."

Closed End Funds

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Yield, Price, Change. Rows include Diversifield Common Stock Funds.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Yield, Price, Change. Rows include Specialized Equity and Convertible Funds.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Yield, Price, Change. Rows include Bond Funds.

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Yield, Price, Change. Rows include Properties to be disposed of.

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Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Yield, Price, Change. Rows include Properties to be disposed of.

Properties to be Disposed of

AMERICAN MASSACHUSETTS EASTON CREEK, MICHIGAN MICHIGAN, MICHIGAN SYRACUSE, NEW YORK HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA MINNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA VALLEY Forge, Pennsylvania

ORDERED, that a hearing be had before this Court on the 10 day of November, 1976, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Courtroom located at Foley Square, New York, New York, in Room 224, upon ten (10) days written notice by the Trustee to the persons, firms and corporations who previously contacted the Official Receiver of the above-named bankruptcy, and to other interested parties who previously expressed an interest in the Trustee to act as a real estate broker for the disposal of the bankrupt's real property, why a further order should be made and an order authorizing C. ORVIS SOWERHINE, Trustee of the above-named bankruptcy, to enter into an agreement with JAMES H. BURNS COMPANY as real estate broker for the purpose of disposing of certain real property belonging to the bankrupt estate as hereinafter set forth, and to advise himself appearing or being represented, and sufficient cause appearing to the Court; it is

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American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976' and '1976 Stocks and Div. Sales'.

Results of Trading in Stock Options

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976

Table of stock options trading results, divided into sections for American Stock Exchange, Chicago Board, Philadelphia Options, and NYSE. Columns include option type, price, volume, and last price.

Advertisement for The New York Times, Nassau County—747, Suffolk County—669, Westchester County—WH-9, New Jersey—623, Connecticut—348.

Handwritten signature 'J. P. ...' at the bottom of the page.

Yesterday's Transactions

Over-the-Counter Quotations

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1976

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Values represent shares that have changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions reflected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Main table of over-the-counter quotations listing various stocks with columns for Bid, Asked, and other market data.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of Authority Bonds with columns for Bid, Asked, and other market data.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Bid, Asked, and other market data.

U.S. Government and Agency Bonds

Table of U.S. Government and Agency Bonds with columns for Bid, Asked, and other market data.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of Supplementary O-T-C (Over-the-Counter) securities with columns for Bid, Asked, and other market data.

Companies and Banks Throughout Nation Report Sales, Revenues and Earnings

Table of company financial reports including sections for COMPANY REPORTS, ADVANCE 1975, APACHE (N), APEXCO (I), AVONDALE MILLS (A), BOOTHE COMPUTER (O), CAMERON IRON WORKS (O), GENERAL OHIO S&L (O), and PAUL HUBBARD (O).

GRAINS & FEEDS

Table of grain and feed prices for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and SOYBEANS, listing Chicago Board of Trade prices for various grades and contracts.

Prices of Commodity Futures

Table of commodity futures prices for COCOA, ORANGE JUICE (Frozen Conc.), POTATOES (Maine), EGGS (Shell), and HOGS (Live), listing New York Cotton Exchange and other market prices.

FIBERS

Table of fiber prices for COTTON and WOOL, listing New York Cotton Exchange and Commodity Exchange (NYC) prices.

METALS

Table of metal prices for COPPER, GOLD, and SILVER, listing Commodity Exchange (NYC) and London Metal Market prices.

WOOD

Table of wood prices for LUMBER and PLYWOOD, listing Chicago Board of Trade prices.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Hogs, listing prices in cents per bushel or pound.

LIVESTOCK

Table of livestock prices for CATTLE (Feeder) and HOGS (Live), listing Chicago Mercantile Exchange prices.

Open Interest

Table of open interest for various futures contracts, listing volume in contracts.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table of stock exchange data for Toronto, Montreal, London, Amsterdam, and other international markets.

UNITED STATES

Table of United States stock market data, listing sales, high, low, and close prices for various stocks.

Foreign Exchange

Table of foreign exchange rates for various currencies, listing New York (AP) money rates.

Money

Table of money market data, listing New York (AP) money rates for various instruments.

Foreign Stock Index

Table of foreign stock indices for various countries, listing index values and percentage changes.

BRUSSELS

Table of stock market data for Brussels, listing prices for various stocks.

FRANKFURT

Table of stock market data for Frankfurt, listing prices for various stocks.

JOHANNESBURG

Table of stock market data for Johannesburg, listing prices for various stocks.

MILAN

Table of stock market data for Milan, listing prices for various stocks.

PARIS

Table of stock market data for Paris, listing prices for various stocks.

PHILADELPHIA

Table of stock market data for Philadelphia, listing prices for various stocks.

BOSTON

Table of stock market data for Boston, listing prices for various stocks.

FOREIGN

Table of stock market data for various foreign cities, listing prices for various stocks.

AMSTERDAM

Table of stock market data for Amsterdam, listing prices for various stocks.

BRUSSELS

Table of stock market data for Brussels, listing prices for various stocks.

FRANKFURT

Table of stock market data for Frankfurt, listing prices for various stocks.

JOHANNESBURG

Table of stock market data for Johannesburg, listing prices for various stocks.

MILAN

Table of stock market data for Milan, listing prices for various stocks.

PARIS

Table of stock market data for Paris, listing prices for various stocks.

Vertical text on the right side of the page, including 'Dividends' and 'Waterfront'.

Handwritten Arabic text: "لا بد ان يكون"

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317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

317 1/2 Rm Apt... 410 Avenue X... 444 Avenue X... 317 1/2 Rm Apt...

Queens - 1100

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ASTORIA NEW GARDEN APPTS... STUDIOS FROM \$169... ONE BR...

Queens - 1110

FREE ELECTRIC & GAS... STUDIO 213... 20-02 SEAGIRT BLVD...

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20-02 SEAGIRT BLVD... STUDIO 213... 20-02 SEAGIRT BLVD...

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125-10 QUEENS BLVD... SILVER TOWERS... 125-10 QUEENS BLVD...

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Queens - 1140

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175-20 WEXFORD TERRACE... THE YEAR ROUND COUNTRY CLUB APT RESIDENCE...

175-20 WEXFORD TERRACE... THE YEAR ROUND COUNTRY CLUB APT RESIDENCE...

LUDES... G & GAS... ANA

H & OCEAN... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

APTS... \$276... \$174... \$228... \$263

VE & W 36 ST... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

410 Avenue X... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

444 Avenue X... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

317 1/2 Rm Apt... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

317 1/2 Rm Apt... \$159... \$174... \$228... \$263

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Continued on Following Pages

C Abandons Its Plan to Increase Newscasts in Evening to One Hour

By LES BROWN

reportedly had been extremely pleased with the results.

The networks have reasoned that the present 30-minute format—which actually affords only 22 minutes for the news, after commercials, titles and credits—is inadequate for the coverage of national news and the complexities of the world situation.

It was generally understood in the industry that after one network announced an expansion—braving the fury of its affiliates—the two other networks would quickly follow. Most network news officials expected the newscasts to double in length next fall.

“Weakens Whole Cause”

Yesterday’s unexpected action by NBC, however, was considered a severe setback to the other networks in their ability to negotiate with their own affiliates for an expansion.

“When one network breaks ranks in a matter as delicate as this,” one executive said, “it weakens the whole cause. We become bigger monsters in the eyes of our affiliates for pressing the matter when NBC has said it would not.”

ABC is scheduled to meet with the board of governors of its affiliates associ-

ated next Friday to discuss a possible compromise with the stations that would permit a longer newscast. William Sheehan, president of ABC News, said he could not predict how the NBC announcement would affect those discussions, but added, “it surely doesn’t help us.”

Officials of CBS and ABC said they were at a loss to understand why NBC had decided to affiliate with the three networks were experiencing the resistance equally. Several put forth the theory that NBC’s decision was made to secure relations with its stations in the face of a strike by the established affiliates of CBS and NBC.

A spokesman for NBC called the theory “unfounded speculation” and said the decision to abandon plans for a longer newscast—and not to follow the other networks even if they should increase to 60 minutes—was made “at the highest levels of the company after a series of regional meetings with affiliates.”

“We decided,” he said, “that it is wrong for us to impose our will on the member stations if they were so strongly against what we were trying to do. We felt we had to make an affirmative public announcement to that effect to convince

them that we meant what we told them.”

Donald H. McGannon, chairman and president of Group W Broadcasting, who had been one of the leaders of the affiliate opposition, said of the NBC announcement:

“As far back as I can remember, this is the first time this network has taken an issue to the people who are fundamentally affected, that is the affiliates and their communities, and having heard their views resolved the issue accordingly. I applaud NBC and its management.”

Employees at Key Ford Plant Give Approval to New Contract

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The 3,700 Ford Motor Company workers at a key plant ratified a new local contract today, ending the threat that the automaker would have to halt assembly line operations because of parts shortages.

The stamping facility that makes body parts for most Ford cars, the company said that up to 10,000 workers at assembly and manufacturing plants probably would be laid off for at least part of the next week until “the parts pipeline is fixed.”

Hoey, Special Prosecutor In Suffolk for 13 Months, Quits to Resume Practice

By IVER PETERSON

Special to The New York Times

HAUPPAGUE, L.I., Oct. 22—Joseph P. Hoey, the Suffolk County special prosecutor, resigned today from his 13-month investigation into the personal and political feud between the county’s Police Commissioner and its District Attorney, citing the completion of most of his work on the project and a desire to return to private law practice.

The announcement of Mr. Hoey’s departure was made this afternoon by Governor Carey and Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, who, in a joint statement, appointed the special state prosecutor for the Attica investigation, Alfred J. Scotti, to succeed him.

Mr. Hoey, in an interview, gave his desire to return to law practice in New York City as “the only reason and a good reason” for his decision. He said several cases on which he had to suspend work when he was appointed by the Governor to the post in Suffolk in September 1975, had been “nominal.”

He denied speculation that his departure had been prompted by squabbles with county leaders over the cost of his investigation into charges by District Attorney Henry F. O’Brien that Police Commissioner Eugene Kelly was corrupt and countercharges from Commissioner Kelly that Mr. O’Brien was a homosexual.

Mr. Hoey also discounted reports that he had been disappointed when Governor Carey had failed to respond to his requests several months ago for an extension of his appointment and for an expansion of his mandate to include inquiries into other areas uncovered during his investigation into the O’Brien-Kelly feud.

County Executive John V. N. Klein was in Washington today, but his chief deputy, Arthur Bergmann, said word of Mr. Hoey’s resignation came as “a surprise and a puzzle.”

He agreed with Mr. Hoey’s assertion that, contrary to published reports, the cost of the investigation had not been an issue between Mr. Hoey and the county. He said the expense was being borne largely by \$650,000 in grants from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and that the cost to the county—some office furniture and a car—had been “nominal.”

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The witching hour is near. Goblins, witches and ghosts are all around. But where is the Great Pumpkin?

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July 26, 1976

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Radio

MUSIC

NYC-FM: Vidi or Demophon; Fa zanza note near. Secular Music of as. Ravenscroft, is, Pearson and

Events/Sports

11-55 AM, WNYC-FM: Soan- tas, Scarlati; Symphony No. 4, Schumann; Violin Concerto No. 5, Paganini; Fourth Late Suite, Bach.

12-55, WECR: College Football, Columbia vs. Rutgers.

1-10, WBCA: College Football, Notre Dame vs. South Carolina.

1-30, WNYC-AM: College Football, Penn State at West Virginia.

1-50, WYEC: WSOU: College Football, Hofstra vs. Seton Hall.

7-50, WNEW-AM: Basketball, Knicks vs. San Antonio Spurs.

10-55, WBCA: WGBB: Basketball, Nets at Portland.

Talk

5-7 AM, WRAL: The Morning After the Night Before. With Gary Fried, talk, music.

5-10, WOR-AM: John Gambling, Variety.

6-10, WBCA: Herb Norman, Call-in.

7-30-7-45, WNYC-AM: Children’s Book, “The Twenty One Balloons,” by William Fere Du Bois.

8-30, WNYC-AM: Stories With Diana Wickstein. “The Tinker of Talmuch,” by Seamus McKeanu.

8-30-8-55, WNYC-AM: Wonderful World of P.A.L. With Kitty Kirby. “Mr. Bates Goes to the Police,” with the Police Athletic League Little People’s Theater.

9-Noon, WRAL: The Saturday Morning Show. With Paul McIsaac. Children’s programs, stories, music, comedy.

9-10, WRVR: Apartment Gardens. “Floss and Stan Dworkin, hosts.”

10-11 PM, WBCA: Sally Jessy Raphael. David Sedaris, author of the book “Benjamin Franklin.”

10-11, WRVR: Body and Soul. Call-in (repeated, finance).

10-15-2, WOR-AM: What’s Your Problem? With Bernard Metzler. Call-in (repeated, finance).

10-30-10-55, WNYC-AM: Teenage Book Talk. Ruth Ranssen, host. James Lincoln Collier, co-author of the book “Bloody Country.”

11-10, WNYC-AM: A Look at Ourselves. “Status Symbols in Teenage Society.”

11-30-11-55, WNYC-AM: Special Report. Guest, Dr. Frank Colburn discusses the Presidential debates, music, comedy.

Noon-2, WRAL: Lunchpail. With Paul Gorman, Talk.

3-3-30, WNYC-AM: The Absence of Silence. 80th Birthday tribute to Virgil Thomson, the composer.

3-30-3-55, WNYC-FM: Speaking of Dances. Lee Edward Stern, host. Lois Bewley, dancer and choreographer.

News Broadcasts

All News: WCBS, WINS, WNYC, Home on the Hour: WQXR, WJLB, WQMA, WNBC, WJCN, WHEW-AM, WQXR, WSOU.

Five Minutes to the Hour: WABC (also five minutes to the half-hour), WNYC, WJCN, WRFM. Fifteen Minutes Past the Hour: WPLJ, WRVR.

On the Half Hour: WPAT, WQJL, WJLB, WNBC, WBCA, WJCN.

6:30 only: WRAL.

WABC	WABC	WABC	WABC
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Television

Morning

7:00 (2) Patchwork Family (4)

(4) Spirit of '76: Oscar Brand, host. “Children” (1) Sesame Street (1) Solly (8)

7:30 (4) Mr. Magoo (5) Hook Hound (2) Solly (8)

(9) News (11) Insight (13) Dealing with Classroom Problems (8)

8:00 (3) Sylvester and Tweety (4) Woody Woodpecker Show (7) Bugs Bunny (2) Tom and Jerry/Grape Ape/Mumbly (9) Newark and Realty (13) Villa Alegre (R)

8:30 (2) Bugs Bunny Roadrunner (4) Pink Panther and Friends (15) Flintstones (9) Viewpoint on Nutrition (11) It is Written (13) Mister Rogers (R)

9:00 (1) The Monkees (7) Jabberjaw (9) David Niven’s World (11) Friends of Man (11) Sesame Street (R)

9:30 (2) Tarzan—Lord of the Jungle (15) Mayberry R.F.D. (17) Scooby Doo/Dynomutt (9) The Lucy Show (11) Superhero: Nazareth, Marianna Faithful, Roxy Music, Gary Glitter, Pearty Gatas, guests (12) Shazam/Isis (16) Scooby Talking Dog (8) Bewitched (9) MOVIE: Have Rock- will Travel! (1959). The Three Stooges. The corn was never greener or funnier (11) Get Down: B. T. Express, Chocolate Milk, guests (13) ONCE UPON A WAGON (14) The Monster Squad (8) Partridge Family (17) Koffi Super Show (13) Zoom (R)

11:00 (2) Ark II (4) Land of the Lost (11) Koffi Super Show (13) INFINITY FACTORY (14) Big John, Little John (9) MOVIE: “Gulliver’s Travels” (1956). First-rate animated version of the Swift classic, perfect for the kids. Funniest thing: the flying Dutchman (11) Family Affair (13) REBOP

Afternoon

12:00 (2) Fat Albert (4) The Kids From C.A.P.E.R. (10) MOVIE: “Spook Busters” (1945). The Bowery Boys. Something busted, that’s for sure. Or worse out (7) J. Amos Anything Goes (11) Hee Haw: Ray Stevens, Susan Raye, guests

Television

4:00 P.M. Tennis (4)

8:00 P.M. Kennuts (R) (2)

9:00 P.M. Mary Tyler Moore Show (2)

10:00 P.M. “Grand Illusion” (13)

11:30 P.M. Saturday Night (Live) (4)

(13) Mundo Real (2) Way Out Games (4) Baseball World of Joe Garagiola (if necessary) (7) American Bandstand: Marilyn McCoo, Billy Davis, Flash Cadillac, guests (8) Truly American (R)

12:30 (13) Images and Things (R) (9) FAMOUS CLASSIC TALES: “Master of the World” (Season Premiere) (4) SPIRIT OF '76: Oscar Brand, host. “British Navy” (5) MOVIE: “The Giant Behemoth” (1959). Gene Evans, Andrea Morrell. Radioactive and headed for London (9) MOVIE: “The 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T” (1953). Hans Conrid, Peter Lind Hayes, Tommy Reig, Mary Healy. Interesting musical fantasy about piano-hating youngster. Needs and lacks a smidgen of humor. High-light: brilliant ballet toward the end of doctored musical. Hang on for this and dig Hollander’s music (10) MOVIE: “40 Pounds of Toughness” (1963). Marjorie Currie, Suzanne Pleshette. Sprightly and picturesque (11) The Humanoids (R)

1:30 (4) MOVIE: “Melting on the Bunsen” (1958). Marjorie Currie, Trevor Howard, Richard Harrison. A production while including a luscious bath, with flea impact compared to the good old original (7) World of Sports: National 500 Stock Car Race: Evel Knievel (13) Cover to Cover I (R)

1:50 (13) Great Town Fables (5) (13) GREAT PERFORMANCES: “Madama Butterfly” (Simulcast on WBAI Radio) (R)

2:00 (2) EYE ON: “F.D.R. and Eleanor at Hyde Park” (13) THE PEOPLE: “Crime and the Elderly” (5) The Brady Bunch (2) MOVIE: “Tarzan’s Fight for Life” (1956). Gordon Scott, Eve Brent. Not bad, likewise the series (5) Love Lucy (7) FOOTBALL: Missouri vs. Nebraska (11) Dream of Jeannie (11) Gilligan’s Island (4) (4) TENNIS: Colgate Invitational Tennis Tournament (5) Adam 12 (8) Championship Wrestling (11) Superman (13) Leonard Bernstein at Harvard (R)

4:30 (3) Sports Spectacular: Jockey Club Gold Cup; DuQuoin Dirt Track Championships; World Lightweight Karate Championship (5) Mission: Impossible (11) Batman (9) Ironside (11) Sergeant Bilko (13) THE ADAMS CHRONICLES (R)

5:30 (5) THE \$128,000 Question (11) Gomer Pyle

6:30 (2) CBS News: Dan Rather (4) NBC News: Tom Brokaw (5) Movie: “Don’t Raise the Bridge, Lower the River” (1985). Jerry Lewis, Terry-Thomas. Don’t (7) ABC News: Ted Koppel (13) The Baseball (13) MARGARET WRIGHT IS A CANDIDATE TOO (21) Long Island Week Family Robinson. An! (28) Anyone for Tennyson? (31) (47) La Comunitad En Marcha (50) Black Perspective on the News (4) HISPANIC SPECIAL: “In the Footsteps of Columbus” (7) PEOPLE PLACES AND THINGS: Reports on attempts to ban two books from the Mahwah (N.J.) High School library, and on the New York City Executive Internship Program (9) FIRING LINE: William Buckley Jr. host. “Problems of the Panama Canal” (11) Star Trek (13) LESTER MADDOX IS A CANDIDATE, TOO (21) Madame Butterfly (R) (28) Washington Week in Review (R) (31) On the Job (41) Las Inveniencias (42) Lo Mejor del Cine Espanol (50) AUCTION (58) Turkish Hour (7:30 (2) Candid Camera (4) The Price is Right (7) Let’s Make a Deal (11) GORONSKY AND COMPANY (25) USA: People and Politics (R) (31) Consumer Survival Kit (2) IT’S THE GREAT PUMPKIN, CHARLIE BROWN: Animated special (R) (4) Emergency! (7) Holmes and Yoyo (10) ROCKY: Leaders vs. Toronto Maple Leafs (11) SPECIAL: “Swiss Family Robinson.” (13) A MATTER OF SIZE-PEOPLE AND POWER: Frustrations felt by Americans. Lewis Mumford, Prof. Henry Steele Commager and Prof. Lester Thurow, guests (31) Casper Citron Interview (41) Siempre Habra Un Manana (50) Yugoslav Hour (7:30 (2) The Jeffersons (5) Peter Marshall Show: Betty White, Allen Ludden, Country Joe McDonald, Harry James, Stephanie Carvello, Susan Sullivan, guests (7) Mr. T and Tina (13) REBROADCAST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE (Captioned for the hearing impaired) (31) Once Upon a Classic (5) MARY TYLER MOORE (11) Pro Football Playback ‘76 (31) Masterpiece Theater (41) La Bella Epoca (47) Gorranger (68) Thy Kingdom Come (11) Walter Mercado (47) Tribuna Del Pueblo

(11) NFL Game of the Week (47) Dots—Kabocha (58) Happy Hunters 10:00 (2) THE CAROL BURNETT SHOW: Steve Lawrence, guest (5, 11) News (47) More Wanted: Adventure series. Robert Stack, stars; Ian McShane, guest (13) MOVIE: “Grand Illusion” (1937). Eric von Stroheim, Pierre Fresnay. Jean Renoir’s masterpiece of a World War I prison camp. One of the great ones. But shown to death on Channel 13 (21) Korean Variety Hour (31) The Adams Chronicles (68) Eleventh Hour (5) Black News (47) Backing from Youkers (11) The Honeycookers (47) News 10:45 (47) News from Japan (12, 4, 7) News (5) Daily Parlor Show: Marilyn McCoo, Billy Davis, Jr., guests (9) BASKETBALL: New York Knicks vs. Philadelphia 76ers (11) Sergeant Bilko (47) Boxing (47) Genok—Taiheid (4) SATURDAY NIGHT MACHINES (1971). Ryan, Cannon, John, host. Tom Basil, guest (Live) (5) THE COST OF CHANGE: “The Billion Dollar Cop” (R) (7) Movie: “The Love Machine” (1971). Ryan, Cannon, John, host. Jackie Cooper, Robert Ryan. No better than Susan’s “Valley of the Dolls,” just less bad (11) Burns and Allen Show (68) Nancy Harmon Love Special (2) MOVIE: “The Italian Job” (1969). Michael Caine, Noel Coward. A crime spoof and a bit much (11) VISIONS: “Two Brothers.” Judd Hirsch, David Spielberg. Drama about a young doctor who has had a series of psychotic episodes (R) 12:00 (11) Football: University of South Carolina vs. Notre Dame University (13) Sports (14) DON KIRSHENWORTH CONCERT: Led Zeppelin, Sam Mothers, Finest, Bill Crystal, Natural Gas (11) MOVIE: “Home of the Brave” (1948). Lloyd Bridges, Frank Lovejoy. James Edwards. Race pre-ferred among Pacific G.I.s. Solid, slashing and entirely admirable (11) MOVIE: “Four Daughters” (1958). The Lane Sisters, Gale Page, John Garfield, Claude Rains. Eos, rounded romantic drama, introducing young Garfield, memorably (9) MOVIE: “Thank You, Mr. Moto” (1937). Fast Lorra, Sidney Backner. What for? 1:30 (7) MOVIE: “The Blue Angel” (1959). May Britt, Curt Jurgens. This time, blue from frostbite 1:55 (2) MOVIE: “The Seventh Cross” (1944). Spencer Tracy, Signe Hasso, Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy. Fugitive across Nazi Germany and a splendid drama, colorfully peopled, superbly played. Gripping stuff 4:10 (2) MOVIE: “The Delicate Delinquent” (1957). Jerry Lewis. The comic’s first Marxian solo. Pretty good

FLU SHOTS SAFE FOR PERSONS 3 TO 18

Continued From Page 1

tional Institutes of Health. The data made public today will be used by advisory committees to the Federal Government to draft recommendations for immunizing healthy persons from the age of 3 to 18 against swine flu. Recommendations have already been made concerning healthy adults and high-risk adults and children. No recommendations have been made

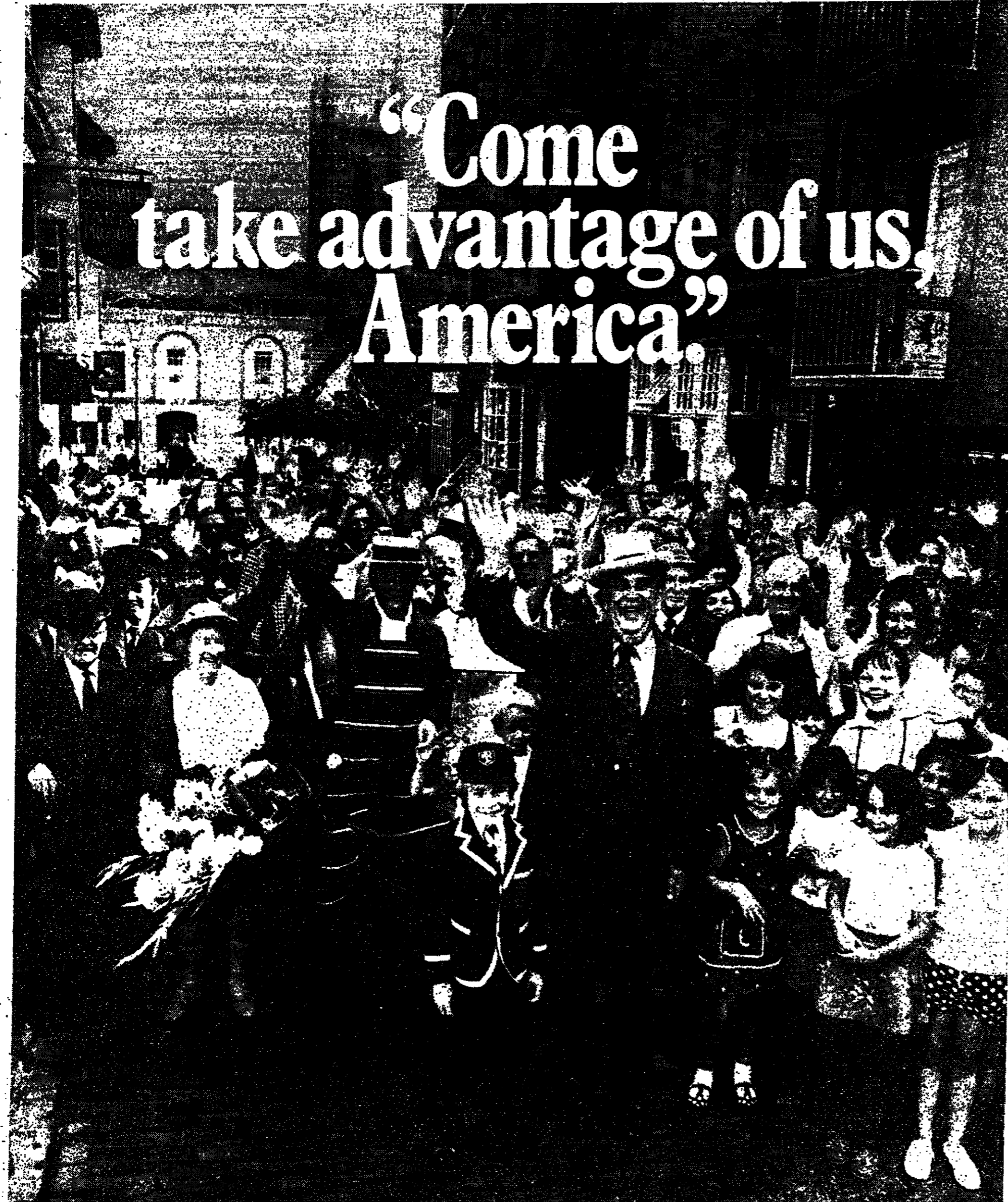
yet for the majority of the roughly 66 million Americans under 18. In the light of the data made public today, scientists at the meeting said, it seems probable that the recommendations for children and teen-agers will be two doses of vaccine given four weeks apart. The recommendations, still to be made, must also specify the size of the doses and the form of the vaccine. A two-dose vaccination schedule would seem sure to complicate the already difficult logistics problems of the national flu vaccination program. It would require two visits to clinics or doctors' offices four weeks apart for each vaccine recipient.

The two-dose regime would also appear to be a serious handicap for the option, advocated by some doctors, of stockpiling swine flu vaccine and using it only if outbreaks occur. Doctors would have to know five or six weeks in advance that an outbreak of flu was coming. Experience indicates that the flu virus can virtually cover the entire country in that much time. The vaccine manufacturers have produced two forms of vaccine. In both, the virus is killed so that it cannot cause infection. In one, however, the virus particles are also broken apart chemically, while in the other they are left whole. The first studies of the vaccine, made public in June, showed that single doses

of either whole or disrupted virus were satisfactory for most adults, but were not satisfactory for persons under 18. The whole virus vaccine gave too high rates of reactions—such as transient fever, headaches and nausea. The disrupted virus products did not give sufficient immunity, as measured by antibodies in the recipients' blood. The new studies tried various combinations of vaccine given several weeks apart, and concluded that satisfactory levels of immunity could be produced by two doses of disrupted virus vaccine with very low reaction rates. The whole virus vaccine still produced somewhat higher reaction rates, but the number of reactions could be reduced by making the size of the doses smaller. At present, the Federal recommenda-

tions for use of flu vaccine call for healthy adults to receive one shot of swine flu vaccine. For adults considered to be of high risk, the recommendation is for one inoculation containing both swine flu vaccine and a vaccine against the flu virus called A-Victoria, which was prevalent in the United States last winter. This is called bivalent vaccine. For high-risk persons between the ages of 3 and 18, the recommendation is for two doses of bivalent vaccine to be given four weeks apart. No recommendations have been made for children under 3. It seems unlikely that flu vaccination of persons in this youngest age group will be recommended. Adults in the high-risk group include

those over 65 and those with chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, and some other diseases, such as diabetes. The same general principles apply to teen-agers and children. The high-risk group, so-called, these persons are believed to be at a higher risk of death or of consequences if they develop flu. ATLANTA, Oct. 22 (AP)—persons have died after getting shots in the nationwide inoculation, the Center for Disease Control today. The center emphasized, that there was no known connection between the vaccination program and deaths.



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